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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 343--81st Congress

Chapter 662--1st Session

H. R. 5300

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THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. Includes the following items among others: Citrus blackfly program, E&PQ, \$190,000; eradication of cattle ticks in Florida and Georgia, BAI, \$60,000; repayment of CCC in connection with the foot-and-mouth disease campaign, \$34,000,000; aid for Korea, \$30,000,000; purchase of a public building at Omaha, Nebraska, GSA, \$150,000; surplus property disposal by GSA, \$12,500,000 and \$2,000,000 from the proceeds from the sale of such surplus property; housing in Alaska, \$10,075,000; liquidation of the lend-lease program, \$1,100,000; aid to States for unemployment compensation and employment service, \$33,392,850; voluntary agreements, Commerce Department, \$60,000; flood-control project at Mandan, North Dakota, Army Engineers, \$76,000; international information and educational activities, State Department, \$1,500,000; and claims and judgments, \$7,644,035.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5300

June 13, 1949	Documents.
June 14, 1949	Hearings: House, H. R. 5300.
June 23, 1949	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5300. House Report 879. Committee print of the bill and print of the bill as reported.
June 24, 1949	House debated and passed H. R. 5300 as reported. Rejected, 38-58, an amendment by Rep. Bailey to strike out the provision prohibiting NLRB from spending money in connection with organizing agricultural laborers.
June 27, 1949	Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
July 18, 1949	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5300.
July 25, 1949	Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Thomas.
July 26, 1949	Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Thomas.
August 5, 1949	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5300 with amendments. Senate Report 846. Print of the bill as reported. Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Thomas, Ellender and McKellar.
August 9, 1949	H. R. 5300 was discussed and passed over in the Senate.
August 22, 1949	Hearings: Senate, supplemental. H. R. 5300.
August 24, 1949	Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Magnuson and others.
August 25, 1949	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5300 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed. Print of an amendment proposed by Senator O'Connor. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
September 21, 1949	House conferees appointed.
October 5, 1949	House received the conference report. House Rept. 1381.
October 6, 1949	House and Senate agreed to the conference report.
October 10, 1949	Approved. Public Law 343.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1949 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1949, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$55,422,354.44, TOGETHER WITH
CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 13, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 9, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$55,422,354.44, together with certain proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 9, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 and prior fiscal years, in the amount of \$55,422,354.44, for various agencies of the executive branch.

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

These estimates of the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, JR.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration: Bureau of Animal Industry: Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.....	\$34, 000, 000. 00
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Fees of witnesses..	55. 500. 00
Immigration and Naturalization Service:	
Salaries and expenses:	
1946.....	155, 720. 76
1938.....	185, 580. 73
Salaries, field service:	
1940.....	128, 516. 76
1939.....	210, 036. 19

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:	
Star route service.....	1, 386, 000. 00
Electric car service.....	(59, 000. 00)
Electric car service, 1948.....	(97, 200. 00)
Foreign air mail transportation, 1948.....	(1, 101, 000. 00)
Domestic air mail service:	
1949.....	16, 100, 000. 00
1948.....	3, 201, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International activities: United States participation in international organizations.....	(800. 00)
Total.....	55, 422, 354. 44

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts made available during the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 712).

Since the course of foot-and-mouth disease is unpredictable and the means for its control and eradication limited, it is not possible to make an accurate advance forecast of financial requirements for control operations. After the Congress had provided funds for starting work during the initial stages of the campaign, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to obtain by transfer from other funds in the Department such amounts as might be necessary in the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 for control and eradication of the disease in Mexico, for protective measures in the United States, for short-term research, and for the purchase and sale of Mexican canned meat and meat products. The foot-and-mouth disease activities in the fiscal year 1949 have been financed with funds obtained from the Commodity Credit Corporation under that authority.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses," \$55,500.

This estimate is necessary to meet the cost of Public Law 59, approved May 10, 1949, which increases to \$4 the previous \$2 per day attendance fee payable to witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners; increases to \$5 the previous \$3 per day allowance for expenses of subsistence; and increases to 7 cents the previous 5 cents per mile for going from and returning to place of residence.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Salaries and expenses," \$155,720.76.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1938, for "Salaries and expenses," \$185,580.73.

SALARIES, FIELD SERVICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1940, for "Salaries, field service," \$128,516.76.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1939, for "Salaries, field service," \$210,036.19.

The deficiencies in the appropriations involved occurred as the result of processing for payment claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the Renner-Krupp decision of May 6, 1946. Under this decision it is estimated that a total of approximately \$3,000,000 must be paid to immigrant inspector claimants or their heirs for Sunday and holiday services rendered during the years 1935 through 1946. Approximately \$1,800,000 has already been paid or is in process of payment under authority given by the Congress either in recent supplemental and deficiency appropriation acts authorizing the use of unexpended balances remaining in the appropriations for most of the fiscal years involved or, in the settlement of claims for less than \$500, by the use of unexpended balances for settlement of claims upon certification by the Comptroller General of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present estimates, totaling \$679,854.44, are necessary because no unexpended balance remains in the four appropriation accounts involved, and appropriations will be required to permit payment of this portion of the liability of the Government under the Court of Claims decision cited. The Comptroller General has certified these claims for settlement. With the payment of these claims there will still remain for subsequent processing and payment further claims aggregating approximately \$520,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service," \$1,386,000.

Public Law 669, approved June 19, 1948, authorizes the Postmaster General to renew 4-year star route contracts and, within the contract period, to readjust compensation of star route contractors to cover increased or decreased costs due to changed conditions which were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the contract was made. When request was made for a supplemental appropriation in February 1949, experience at that time showed that contracts readjusted under Public Law 669 had increased in cost by an average of 38.85 percent. Experience to date, however, shows that readjustments have increased by 44.76 percent. This estimated deficiency of \$1,386,000 is due principally to the increased cost of contracts readjusted under Public Law 669 since February 1, 1949, including those now pending readjustment.

Electric Car Service

For an additional amount for "Electric car service," \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric car service," \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

In a rate order dated November 5, 1948, as amended April 15, 1949, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized an increase of 87.34 percent in mail pay to the Pacific Electric Railway Co., retroactive to June 27, 1947. These estimated appropriations are necessary since that company carries more than 50 percent of all mail transported by electric car routes in the United States, and the unexpected increase could not be absorbed from small savings resulting from discontinuance of service by other companies.

Foreign Air Mail Transportation

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$1,101,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

This estimate of appropriation will provide for (1) actual obligations for 1948 for routes FAM-18 and FAM-24 to Europe and FAM-32 to Habana, Cuba, for which temporary mail pay rate increases were made by the Civil Aeronautics Board in April and May of this year and (2) estimated obligations for route FAM-9 to Buenos Aires, Argentina, for which an increase in rate is imminent. These rate changes increase the cost of mail transportation for 1948 on those routes to \$7,515,169 of which \$6,414,169 has been provided previously.

Domestic Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail service," \$16,100,000.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary to provide for the increased cost of air-mail transportation resulting from increases in the rates to be paid by the Post Office Department to domestic air-mail carriers for transportation of air mail which have been, or are imminently to be, authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The present appropriation for "Domestic air mail service" has been fully obligated.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Domestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

This deficiency estimate of appropriation is made necessary to provide for the increased cost of air-mail transportation resulting from increases in the rates to be paid by the Post Office Department to domestic air mail carriers for transportation of air mail which have been, or are imminently to be, authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The amount made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made available under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

Since enactment of the 1949 appropriation bill, the International Commission controlling the Cape Spartel and Tangier Light has voted to recondition the radio signal machinery, which was not contemplated when the 1949 estimate was submitted. The International Commission has assessed each government participating in the operation of the lighthouse, 250,000 Moroccan francs to cover the cost of reconditioning the radio signal machinery. This is in addition to the regular American share of one-twelfth of the total expenses which for fiscal year 1949 came to 400,000 Moroccan francs. Using the rate of 325 francs to the dollar for computation purposes, this brings our total contribution for fiscal year 1949 to \$2,000 (650,000 Moroccan francs) or an increase of \$800 over the 1949 appropriation act. The additional \$800 can be obtained by decreasing the limitation for the Inter-American Coffee Board by a similar amount.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1950 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$92,175,407, TOGETHER WITH
CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITA-
TIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 13, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 9, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$92,175,407, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., June 9, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$92,175,407, for various agencies in the executive branch.

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

These estimates have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Care, handling, and disposal of surplus property abroad-----	Language
Defense aid, liquidation lend-lease program-----	\$200, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency-----	2, 180, 000
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of Education: Salaries and expenses-----	60, 000
Social Security Administration: Bureau of Employment Security:	
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	41, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	436, 500
Motor Carrier Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000
National Mediation Board: National Railroad Adjustment Board:	
Salaries and expenses-----	207, 700
United States Maritime Commission: Vessel operating functions--	4, 910, 000
War Assets Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	26, 500, 000
War Claims Commission:	
Administrative expenses-----	(525, 000)
Payment of claims-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:	
Bureau of Animal Industry: Inspection and quarantine-----	68, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: Citrus blackfly--	205, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary:	
Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce-----	55, 000
Voluntary agreements-----	85, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration:	
Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Foreign air-navigation facilities-----	270, 000
Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	268, 807

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Fees of witnesses----	382, 000
General provision-----	Language

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Consumers' Price Index-----	4, 200, 000
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General: Salaries, Railway Mail Service-----	(225, 000)
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States participation in international organizations.....	Language
International information and educational activities.....	\$1, 955, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	4, 500, 000
Fiscal Service:	
Bureau of Accounts:	
Salaries and expenses.....	257, 000
Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses.....	637, 900
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses.....	97, 500
Coast Guard: Reserve training.....	3, 500, 000
Total.....	92, 175, 407

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY ABROAD

[Care, handling, and disposal of surplus property abroad: To enable the President, by allocation during the fiscal year 1949 to any department, agency, appropriation, or independent establishment in the Executive Branch of the Government, to provide] *Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allocated to the Department of the Army, shall remain available to said Department until December 31, 1949, for expenses necessary for the care* [handling,] *and* [disposal, pursuant to law,] *handling of surplus property located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments* [including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to Civil Service classification laws; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which this appropriation is made; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$18,300,000: *Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel except cost-of-living allowances for military or naval personnel assigned or detailed to the Department of State: Provided further, That \$13,850,000 of the appropriation shall be available*]: *Provided, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments. (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.)*

The request for extension of authority to use the balance of the 1949 funds is made in order to complete deliveries of surplus property already sold to a foreign government. Delay in completing this program in fiscal year 1949 was occasioned by factors such as the dispersal of materials in small quantities in remote warehouses throughout the United States and Germany; the necessity of postponing ship departures until diversified items could be accumulated for full cargoes; and the concentration of the United States Army's attention in Europe on the Berlin air lift, to the detriment of European deliveries of surplus property to the purchaser.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year [1949] 1950 of activities under an Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, [\$250,000] *including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000.* (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.)

Obligations: Not to exceed [\$25,000,000] \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available for expenditure until June 30, [1949, for liquidation of obligations incurred under said Act prior to June 30, 1946, and] 1950, for payment of claims[, approved prior to June 30, 1949,] under a patent interchange agreement executed pursuant to said Act. (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.)

The Congress appropriated \$250,000 to the President in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 785), for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department, related to liquidation of the lend-lease program during the fiscal year 1949. An unexpectedly sustained volume of freight and other claims from carriers, General Accounting Office audit exceptions, and correspondence from foreign governments claiming special adjustments requiring care in preparing replies, indicate that additional administrative expenses for fiscal year 1950 will be necessary. The transactions involve adjustments of previously certified payments, a major portion of which are due to a Supreme Court decision which denied the legality of a large number of audit disallowances based upon land-grant freight rates.

The second part of this item simply extends for 1 year the expenditure availability of \$1,000,000 of lend-lease funds which would otherwise expire on June 30, 1949. Under the Lend-Lease Act, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom agreed that each would assume the claims of its nationals against the other Government for use of patents in connection with the war effort. This agreement covers all such claims of which this Government receives notice by June 30, 1949. If funds to meet these claims are continued available through the fiscal year 1950, negotiated settlements can be reached in most cases which will substantially reduce the eventual liability of this Government.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

For deposit in the special trust fund for the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency as authorized in the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, \$2,180,000: Provided, That members of the Agency entitled to compensation shall be paid the per diem rate prescribed by section 4 (a) of said Act for each day of service from the date of their appointments.

The District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency requested \$3,370,000 for fiscal year 1948, and resubmitted the request in the amount of \$3,400,000 for the fiscal year 1949. These requests were not acted upon by the Appropriations Committees, awaiting an approved redevelopment plan. Such a plan for a specific area chosen as a pilot project has been prepared by the National Capital Park and

Planning Commission and approved by the District Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section 6 (d) of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 (60 Stat. 790). The plan has also been duly certified by the Planning Commission to the Redevelopment Land Agency.

The amount requested provides a fund for the assembly of real property by purchase or condemnation and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of the Marshall Heights project area in accordance with the approved plan.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$60,000.

On March 25, 1949, an amendment to the Budget in the amount of \$75,600 was recommended to provide for the continuation on a reduced basis during 1950 of the program of donation of surplus property to educational institutions authorized by Public Law 889, Eightieth Congress. It now appears that the amount of surplus property which will be available for distribution to educational institutions warrants the continuation of a staff of 22 people, requiring a total appropriation of \$135,600 for this purpose during fiscal year 1950. The sum of \$60,000, in addition to the previous recommendation of \$75,600, is therefore recommended as a supplemental estimate of appropriation.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$25,000,000; the limitation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so forth, is hereby repealed; and the last proviso under said head is amended to read as follows: "*Provided further, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom; and in addition to this appropriation, the sum of \$16,000,000 is hereby made available to be used to the extent that the Federal Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from change in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid and salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.*"

The increase of \$25,000,000 is necessary to provide for a greater increase in work load now expected to prevail in 1950 than had been previously estimated. This estimate, as originally submitted to the Congress, was on the basis of a very close analysis of work-load requirements and assumed a continuation of the early December 1948

rate of unemployment during the fiscal year 1950. This increase also includes funds necessary to cover the cost of all State salary increases that have occurred since the budget was submitted to the Congress. This would make a total of \$160,000,000 available for this portion of the appropriation based on the highest figure proposed in legislative action up to this time on the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1950.

Both Houses of Congress by prior action on this appropriation have recognized the necessity of making special provision for unforeseen contingencies such as unanticipated increases in work load, State salary increases, or changes in State laws over and above those on which the basic grants to the States are made. A further amount of \$16,000,000 is therefore included for contingent purposes to be granted to the States only under certain circumstances and with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The repeal of the limitation is required as it is impossible to estimate the additional amount that may be needed under the contingent fund for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico.

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," \$436,500; and *appropriations under this head shall be available for the temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program.*

The changes in the work load of the operating State agencies require the establishment and maintenance of a more effective system to assure equitable distribution of funds to these agencies to meet this demand. Additional funds are also necessary for personnel to work with State agencies in the improvement of local office operations in order to meet more effectively and economically the employment and unemployment needs of the local communities.

There is also included in the estimate \$160,000 for maintaining and staffing interstate information stations for the direction of migratory agricultural labor. This function has been performed by the States under the grant program during fiscal years 1948 and 1949, but the States and the national office now agree that the function can be more efficiently handled by the national office. The estimate for grants to States for farm placement functions has been held at a level which reflects transfer of this function to the salaries and expenses appropriation.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 880), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel [expenses], printing and binding, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), [\$50,000: *Provided*, That section 6 of the aforesaid Act of July 2, 1948, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "nine months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteen months", and section 13 of said Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "nine

months' " and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteen months' "]
 \$200,000. (*First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.*)

The Motor Carrier Claims Commission, created by Public Law 880 (80th Cong.), is authorized to receive and adjudicate claims of certain common carriers requisitioned by the Federal Government in 1944 as a war measure. In Public Law 71, Eighty-first Congress, \$50,000 was appropriated to enable the Commission to organize and commence operations during the fiscal year 1949. The above estimate is for the appropriation of funds necessary during the fiscal year 1950.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$207,700; and the amount made available under this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of referees, is increased from "\$93,800" to "\$170,300".

The estimate will permit the servicing of two supplemental boards established on May 24, 1949, by the First Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board under section 3 (w) of the Railway Labor Act, as amended. The supplemental boards were created pursuant to an agreement dated May 19, 1949, between the rail carriers and employee organizations affected, in an effort to expedite disposition of cases pending before the First Division. Cases now pending before this Division represent over 2 years' work. Revision of the expenditure limitation is required to permit use of referees by the supplemental boards.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

【Vessel operating functions:】 For expenses (other than administrative expenses) necessary for carrying out【, until March 1, 1949,】 the operating functions transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), 【\$25,483,976】 \$4,910,000: *Provided*, That receipts from such functions during the fiscal year 【1949】 1950 shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. (*The Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949.*)

This estimate would provide funds for the continuance of the Commission's program of chartering surplus war-built vessels during fiscal year 1950. Under the terms of House Joint Resolution 235, approved by the House of Representatives on May 16, 1949, and now under consideration by the Senate, the Commission's authority for this program would be extended from June 30, 1949, to June 30, 1950.

Continued chartering of Government-owned tonnage is necessary to provide emergency shipping service for the abnormal movement of cargo incident to the European recovery program and the relief of occupied areas. In addition, there remains a shortage of privately owned vessels for coastal, intercoastal, and Alaskan services. The estimate includes \$2,000,000 for placing vessels withdrawn from charter in the reserve fleet; \$1,310,000 for owner's repairs, tug hire, withdrawal of vessels from reserve fleet, and other expenses incident to the charter program; and \$1,600,000 to bring a chartered passenger

vessel into full compliance with the safety requirements applicable to other United States passenger ships.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SPECIAL FUND

[Salaries and expenses:] There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed **[\$65,000,000]** which may be apportioned for obligation during the period ending February 28, 1949, **[\$22,500,000]** for necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1947; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to law, and for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property, in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); *not to exceed \$5,000 for* payment of claims pursuant to **[section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921)] law (28 U. S. C. 2672)**; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and other special services and reports by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, including real estate brokers and appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; *not to exceed \$14,000 for a* health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) **[(not to exceed \$73,000)]**; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities, and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; advance of funds to Administration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*, That the Administration may pro-

cure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further, That, in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds of the disposal of surplus property or deductions from proceeds otherwise collectible as a result of the disposal of such property shall be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities, as may be contracted for during the fiscal year [1949] 1950 if required for purposes of national defense or for the protection of the public or of private property from the effects of the operation of such facilities: Provided further, That appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts: Provided further, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1949 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued leave paid after June 30, 1949, to employees separated or furloughed on or before that date.*

Section 38 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 is amended to read "This Act shall expire on July 1, 1950"; the first section of Public Law 7, approved February 7, 1949, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1949" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1950"; and the last proviso under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1949" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1950": Provided further, That the extensions provided for by this paragraph shall cease to be effective upon the effective date of either S. 1809 or H. R. 4754, Eighty-first Congress, if either such bill is enacted into law. (The Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949; First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.)

This estimate is required to carry on the functions of the War Assets Administration during the 1950 fiscal year.

The Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 862), provided \$65,000,000 for the first 8 months of the year. This act directed the termination of the Administration on February 28, 1949, and the transfer of its remaining property to other agencies of the Government. In anticipation of early enactment of permanent property management legislation there was transmitted to the Congress a supplemental estimate of \$15,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 44) to finance the functions of this Administration for the remainder of the fiscal year 1949, with language which continued the War Assets Administration to June 30, 1949. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, provides \$13,250,000 for this purpose. The language of the supplemental estimate and the appropriation makes available an additional amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 for renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities.

Pending the enactment of permanent property management legislation recommended by the President and now being considered by the Congress the language of this estimate continues this Administration as an independent agency. The amount of the estimate will be required during fiscal year 1950 to carry on the functions whether performed as an independent agency or as a part of an over-all property management agency.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel [expenses]; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; [\$75,000] \$525,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948). (*First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.*)

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses. (*First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.*)

The estimate for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission is necessary to provide funds for its operation during the fiscal year 1950. This agency was created by the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong.) for the purpose of paying claims to internees, prisoners of war, and certain religious organizations for damages or injuries sustained as a result of enemy action during World War II. In addition to the payment of these claims the Commission is charged with the responsibility of inquiring into and preparing a report to the President with respect to war claims arising out of World War II other than those claims which will be adjudicated under the act. Public Law 75, Eighty-first Congress, extends the time for preparation of this report to March 31, 1950. Public Law 71, Eighty-first Congress, provides \$75,000 (on a part-year basis) to permit the organization of the Commission during the fiscal year 1949.

The language for payment of claims is required to authorize such payments from the war claims fund by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong.), and solely on the basis of certifications by the War Claims Commission or Federal Security Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

Inspection and quarantine

For an additional amount for "Inspection and quarantine," \$68,000.

The additional funds are required to cover an emergency situation which has developed since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1950, and would provide for cooperative work with the

State of Florida in the control and eradication of a reinfestation of cattle fever ticks which now involves nine counties in Florida and one county in Georgia.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

Citrus blackfly

For investigations of the citrus blackfly, including cooperative tests of methods for its control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread of this pest, \$205,000: Provided, That not more than \$90,000 of this amount shall be available until enactment into law of S. 1749, Eighty-first Congress, or similar legislation authorizing control operations to combat the citrus blackfly.

Under an appropriation in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, \$100,000 was provided, to remain available until June 30, 1949, to initiate investigational work on the problem of controlling the citrus blackfly, a particularly destructive pest of citrus crops, which occurs in Mexico and is a serious threat to the citrus and floricultural industries in the United States. There was no provision in the Budget for the fiscal year 1950 for continuation of this work, pending the development of basic legislation authorizing such cooperation.

The threat which this insect presents to the United States is so great that there is urgent need to continue investigations carried on in Mexico. The methods now available for combating the pest are inadequate and unsafe for application to citrus trees, and there is need for additional research on methods of control. There is also need to cooperate further with Mexico by making surveys and supplying advice which will aid that country in carrying out its program to suppress the pest. Effective control in Mexico may prevent and will surely delay the time when this pest may gain entry into the United States.

Accordingly, there has been submitted to Congress a request for legislation authorizing the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico and local Mexican authorities in carrying out surveys and control operations. The proposed legislation has been introduced in the House as H. R. 4263 and passed by the Senate as S. 1749.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO COMMERCE

[Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce:] For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the fiscal year **[1949]** 1950, of the Foreign Economic Administration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and **[temporary]** services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), **[\$175,000]** \$55,000. (*Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.*)

This estimate is to provide funds necessary for completion of the liquidation of residual activities of war agencies. The Department of Commerce anticipates that at least two alcohol price protest cases

will carry over into fiscal year 1950. These cases involve a potential refund of considerable magnitude to the Government. In addition it will be necessary to process a number of accounts, claims, and General Accounting Office exceptions.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

[Voluntary agreements:] For expenses necessary for carrying out, **[during the fiscal year]** *until September 30, 1949*, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December 30, 1947 (**[Public Law 395]** *61 Stat. 945*), relating to voluntary agreements, *as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law 6)*, including personal services in the District of Columbia and **[temporary]** services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, **[\$600,000]** *\$85,000. (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.)*

Since submission of the 1950 budget, legislation has been enacted (Public Law 6, 81st Cong.) extending the program of voluntary agreements until September 30, 1949. This estimate is to provide funds to the Department of Commerce for carrying out its responsibilities under the legislation for the period July 1 to September 30, 1949.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

The International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647), authorizes the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to perform all acts necessary and incident to the operation, maintenance, improvement, and administration of airport and airways property which he has acquired under this or other acts in territory outside the continental limits of the United States. Pending action on more permanent improvements on the islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, the Administrator desires to rehabilitate, repair, maintain, and operate certain existing facilities on these islands which are essential to the support of the Government personnel stationed there and to air-line operations through these islands. It is estimated that this work will not exceed \$850,000. Part of this work is dependent on the authority contained in the above act. In order that funds appropriated under this head may be available for the projects in these islands, this language provision is being requested.

FOREIGN AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647), in foreign territory, as defined by said Act, and in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; printing and binding; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$270,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs.

This is the first submission of an estimate under the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647). That act

provides generally that the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau may (1) acquire, establish, and construct airways and airport facilities in foreign territories; (2) train foreign nationals in aeronautical subjects; and (3) operate, maintain, improve, and administer airways and airport property outside the continental United States. A separate appropriation is being established in order to segregate projects carried on in foreign territories from those authorized under regular appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for similar projects in the United States and its Territories and possessions. This estimate provides funds for one project, which is justified by special considerations and for which funds are required at the beginning of fiscal year 1950.

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: *Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Washington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport, County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472.*

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840, Eightieth Congress, provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to consider, ascertain, and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to airports caused by Federal agencies. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are to be deemed contractual obligations of the United States. Two groups of claims totaling \$1,659,524 are included in the first and second deficiency bills this year. The Administrator has now adjusted a third group covering the six public airports named above and has submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the Congress. The amounts of these certifications total \$268,807, and this estimate is submitted in that amount in order to make funds available for the rehabilitation and repair work covered by these certifications.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses," \$382,000.

This estimate is necessary to meet the cost of Public Law 59, approved May 10, 1949, which increases to \$4 the previous \$2 per day attendance fee payable to witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners; increases to \$5 the previous \$3 per day allowance for expenses of subsistence; and increases to 7 cents the previous 5 cents per mile for going from and returning to place of residence.

GENERAL PROVISION

Not to exceed \$5,000 in the aggregate of appropriations available to the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1950 (except the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service) shall be available for payment of any claim (not to

exceed \$500 in any case) certified by the Comptroller General of the United States to be properly chargeable against a corresponding appropriation for any prior fiscal year in cases where such prior-year appropriation is exhausted.

This proposed provision is submitted to permit use of current funds for payment of obligations incurred against certain appropriations during prior fiscal years. Demands for payment of services rendered and materials supplied in those years are received by the Department from time to time and referred to the Comptroller General of the United States for settlement. Upon his approval of the validity of the claims for payment, and his finding that no balance remains in the appropriation account to which the claims are chargeable, it is necessary to request an additional appropriation by the Congress in order to permit payment. Approval of the proposed provision will obviate the necessity of recurring requests to the Congress for small appropriations to pay these certified claims.

The appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service is excepted from the proposed provision because estimates of appropriation for certain prior years for that Service are substantial and are separately submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price Index, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); to remain available until June 30, 1952, \$4,326,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

These funds will enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to accelerate its program for a complete revision of the Consumers' Price Index based on up-to-date income and expenditure patterns. The present index is based on consumption experience of moderate-income urban families during the years 1934-36. The index is used extensively for general economic planning purposes by the Congress, agencies of the Federal Government, States, and for manufacturing and marketing purposes. Millions of wage earners and many employers depend on the index either directly or indirectly in connection with the determination of wage rates. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, through a number of studies in individual cities, has endeavored to check the reliability of the 1934-36 expenditure patterns as a basis for current consumer price index figures. It is considered necessary, however, in view of the technological progress of 12 years and the consumption habits of a more fully employed labor force, to undertake studies leading to such revisions in the index as may be necessary. This project will require approximately 3 years. The funds estimated to be necessary to gather the facts and complete the revision of the Con-

sumers' Price Index should remain available until June 30, 1952, in order that the revision may be completed without delay.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries, Railway Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Salaries, railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer of funds appropriated for personal services at field headquarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superintendents at large.

It is proposed to discontinue the field offices of the air mail service, and to provide an additional assistant general superintendent and an additional district superintendent at large at each of the 15 field division headquarters of the railway mail service. This change will coordinate the domestic surface and air mail transportation systems; place all transportation personnel in one organization under the supervision of the general superintendents of the railway mail service; and eliminate the expenditures for personal services from the appropriation "Domestic air mail service." The proposal will effect a closer supervision inasmuch as the 5 regions will be further decentralized to 15 division areas. The separate administrative work required at the five air mail regional offices will be absorbed in the division headquarters offices. No additional cost is involved in this change.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Not to exceed \$2,300,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization" shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, appropriated \$3,750,000 for United States contributions to joint-support projects sponsored by the International Civil Aviation Organization. During fiscal year 1949, certain projects were entered into by the United States. Other commitments, which were expected to be made earlier, are still in the process of negotiation. In order that money may be available in fiscal year 1950 for these projects and new ones which may arise in 1950, extension of the unexpended balance of the above appropriation is being requested for obligation during fiscal year 1950.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International information and educational activities," \$1,955,000; and the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased from "\$2,760,000" to "\$3,106,180".

These funds will provide for a continuation under the authority of the Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) of the information and education program in Korea, the responsibility for which was transferred from the Army to the Department of State on January 1,

1949. The Department of State is currently using transferred funds, supplemented by certain services which are being furnished by the Army until June 30, 1949.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act," \$4,500,000.

This additional amount is required by the Treasury Department to make refunds arising from the application of title VII of the Revenue Act of 1943 to contractors whose contracts were renegotiated. The 1949 appropriation of \$2,000,000 was entirely expended early in April. In addition to about \$200,000 of approved claims now awaiting payment, there are now at the Bureau of Internal Revenue sufficient approved claims to require the payment to contractors, as soon as income tax withholding is determined, of approximately \$3,000,000 after tax deduction. The Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act for 1950 (H. R. 3083) provides \$1,800,000 for these refunds, or about \$1,400,000 less than the indicated immediate need. An additional \$3,100,000 is estimated to be required for claims approved for payment during the fiscal year 1950.

Since the Budget document for 1950 was transmitted to the Congress, revised procedures have been adopted whereby the processing of these claims has been accelerated.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$257,000: *Provided, That appropriations under this head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.*

As of October 1, 1949, it is planned to revise and modify the procedures for collecting taxes withheld under the terms of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. It is proposed to follow the same technique as is now used to collect withheld income taxes. The withheld amounts will be transmitted by the taxpayers directly to the Federal Reserve banks for immediate deposit. The banks will issue depository receipts which will be attached to the returns when filed by the employers. This earlier use of employment taxes is estimated to be worth \$1,500,000 annually, calculated at the lowest current rate of interest now applicable to marketable public debt obligations, and the cost of making these earlier collections is estimated to be approximately \$338,000 a year. The benefits to be derived from the revised procedures will accrue entirely to the Federal old age and survivors' insurance trust fund.

These modifications were not contemplated when the 1950 Budget document was submitted to the Congress.

Division of Disbursement

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement," \$637,900.

The Insurance Division of the Veterans Administration has advised the Treasury Department that at some time between November 1, 1949, and January 1, 1950, it will begin to submit schedules of refunds of excess premiums paid by veterans for national service life insurance. Approximately 600 employees for an average period of 5 months will be required by the Division of Disbursement to issue an average of about 200,000 checks a day until the estimated 14,225,000 refunds have been accomplished.

When the Budget document for 1950 was transmitted to the Congress, the plans of the Veterans Administration had not been developed sufficiently to enable the Treasury Department to present a realistic program.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$97,500.

This amount will be required by the Office of the Treasurer for the cost of payment of the estimated 14,225,000 checks to be drawn by the Division of Disbursement for the Veterans Administration as refunds of excess national service life insurance premiums.

Plans of the Veterans Administration had not been developed sufficiently to permit the inclusion of a realistic estimate in the Budget document for 1950.

COAST GUARD

RESERVE TRAINING

For pay, allowances, clothing, transportation, and subsistence, as authorized by law for personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve on active duty undergoing training or performing drills or equivalent duty, and for regular or reserve personnel on active duty engaged primarily in administration of the reserve training program (including transportation of dependents and household effects); personal services at the seat of government; expenses of recruiting; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed twenty-two passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; and other expenses necessary for the reserve training program; \$3,500,000: Provided, That rates for drill pay shall not exceed those prescribed by or pursuant to law for the Naval Reserve.

This estimate is required by the Coast Guard, under authority of the act of February 19, 1941 (14 U. S. C. 301 et seq.), to initiate a training program for reserve personnel. The purpose of this program is to enable the Coast Guard, while operating as a part of the Navy in time of war or in any national emergency, to perform those duties which have been delegated to that organization. The plans for the fiscal year 1950 contemplate the establishment of the necessary personnel and facilities to administer the program, and drills or active duty training for 1,900 commissioned officers and 6,000 enlisted men. The present plan of the Coast Guard is for a reserve of 2,469 commissioned officers and 26,645 enlisted men by June 30, 1951.

This item was not included in the 1950 Budget document because a review of the Coast Guard reserve program in relation to the reserve programs of the other military services had not then been completed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$4,553,922.31

JUNE 20, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 17, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$4,553,922.31, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., June 17, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$4,553,922.31, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency, as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-first Congress, \$4,553,922.31, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of the estimate covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provisions of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Independent offices: U. S. Maritime Commission (p. 5) -----	\$32. 00
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration (p. 6) -----	19, 934. 54
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 8) -----	22, 784. 56
Department of the Navy (p. 11) -----	155, 926. 30
Department of State (p. 14) -----	38. 17
 Total, damage claims -----	 198, 715. 57

AUDITED CLAIMS

Executive Office of the President (p. 16) -----	230, 448. 29
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
Food and Drug Administration (p. 17) -----	1, 694. 40
Office of Education (p. 17) -----	686. 54
Public Health Service (p. 17) -----	4, 510. 87
Saint Elizabeths Hospital (p. 17) -----	810. 30
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration (p. 17) -----	10, 654. 37
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (p. 17) -----	137, 798. 40
National Labor Relations Board (p. 17) -----	718. 36
United States Maritime Commission (p. 17) -----	2, 444. 60
Veterans' Administration (p. 18) -----	157, 105. 46
Department of Agriculture (p. 19) -----	38, 095. 88
Department of Commerce (p. 20) -----	36, 685. 83
Department of the Interior (civil) (p. 21) -----	9, 668. 61
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National Military Establishment:	
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Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues) (p. 38) -----	53, 189. 23
Department of State (p. 39) -----	17, 637. 79
Treasury Department (p. 40) -----	23, 528. 85
District of Columbia (to be paid from District of Columbia revenues) (p. 41) -----	122. 80
 Total, audited claims -----	 3, 305, 536. 35

JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims (Public Law 274, approved Oct 16, 1941, to be paid from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds) (p. 43) -----	13, 500. 00
Court of Claims:	
Independent offices: United States Maritime Commission (p. 45) -----	150, 750. 00
Department of Justice (p. 45) -----	24, 361. 92
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 46) -----	37, 307. 28
Panama Canal (p. 46) -----	1, 421. 83
Department of the Navy (p. 46) -----	88, 686. 00
Treasury Department (p. 46) -----	237, 520. 01
 Total, Court of Claims judgments -----	 540, 047. 04

JUDGMENTS—continued

United States district courts:

Independent offices: United States Maritime Commission (p. 49)-----	\$1, 143. 66
Federal Works Agency (p. 49)-----	6, 105. 33
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Department of Justice (p. 49)-----	3, 500. 00
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 49)-----	399, 408. 08
Department of the Navy (p. 51)-----	38, 890. 76
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues) (p. 52)-----	12, 017. 78
Total, United States district court judgments-----	<u>496, 123. 35</u>
Total, judgments-----	<u>1, 049, 670. 39</u>
Grand total-----	<u>4, 553, 922. 31</u>

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF
APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS
RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, TO BE
PAID OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, June 3, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,

Director, Bureau of Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066, title 31 U. S. C. 215), I have considered, ascertained, and determined the following claim accrued on January 29, 1944, because of damage done to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the United States Maritime Commission acting within the scope of his employment and presented to the Commission within 1 year from the date of accrual. There is attached a copy of a memorandum approved by the Chief, Division of Claims of the Maritime Commission relevant to this claim.

I certify that the amount due the claimant as herein set forth is a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

Claim of J. M. Guthrie, Homestead, Fla. Claimant's automobile was damaged when struck by a Government-owned vehicle No. MC-1315 attached to the Inspection Office, United States Maritime Commission, Wainwright Shipyard, Panama City, Fla., on January 29, 1944. Investigation of this accident reveals that this damage resulted from the negligence of the driver of the Government vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$32; amount allowed, \$32.

Sincerely yours,

GRENVILLE MELLEN, *Vice Chairman.*

To: Chief, Division of Claims.
From: John Faircloth.

DECEMBER 22, 1948.

Claim for damage to privately owned property as a result of a collision with Government-owned vehicle operated by an employee of the Maritime Commission attached to the Office of the Director, Gulf-Great Lakes Region

On January 29, 1944, a Government-owned vehicle operated by an employee of the Maritime Commission's Inspection Office, Panama City, Fla., in the performance of his duties, collided with and damaged the privately owned automobile, owned and operated by Mr. J. M. Guthrie, Homestead, Fla., whose claim, in the amount of \$32 is attached hereto.

From the evidence submitted in support of this claim, which is also attached, it is believed that the damage from which this claim resulted was caused by the operator of the Government-owned vehicle involved, acting within the scope of his employment.

The attached claim was presented to the Commission within 1 year from date of accrual as provided by the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066). However, inadvertently, due to emergency conditions and the claimant's failure to pursue the matter further until October 20, 1948, this claim has not been presented to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, to date. This claim cannot be settled under the Federal Tort Claims Act since it occurred prior to January 1, 1945.

Accordingly, it is recommended that—

(1) The Chief, Division of Claims, approve settlement of the claim of J. M. Guthrie, Homestead, Fla., in the amount of \$32 as a just and legal claim upon the United States for damage to his property.

(2) A copy of this memorandum be transmitted to the Chairman for his approval, together with the attached letter to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, certifying the claim as set forth therein to Congress pursuant to the above-cited authority.

JOHN FAIRCLOTH.

No legal objection:

GLADYS W. RINGER, *Claims Counsel.*

Approved:

J. HOLLIS ORCUTT,
Chief, Division of Claims.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, June 1, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of San Bruno, submitted by the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 0.55 mile of San Bruno Avenue damaged by contract hauling of materials used in emergency installations at the Army controlled Mills Field Airport in San Mateo County, Calif.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred between December 12, 1941, and January 15, 1942.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 0.55 mile of San Bruno Avenue by reason of the contract hauling.
3. A claim was submitted by the city of San Bruno in the amount of \$1,346 of which amount \$60 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$1,286.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 9, 1949.

Hon. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Winchester, Tenn., submitted by the Tennessee Department of Highways for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 4.6 miles of city streets damaged by Army vehicles involved in maneuvers in and around the city of Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred during maneuvers between June 1, 1941, and March 26, 1944.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 4.6 miles of city streets by reason of the Army maneuvers.
3. The claim was submitted by the city of Winchester, Tenn., in the amount of \$3,381.09 of which \$30.60 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$3,350.49.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 6, 1949.

Hon. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Clinton, Tenn., submitted by the Tennessee Department of Highways for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 3.68 miles of town streets damaged by extensive operations of busses under contract with the Clinton Engineering Works, an atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred between November 1942 and April 1946.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 3.68 miles of town streets by reason of the operation of contract busses.

3. A claim was submitted by the town of Clinton, Tenn., in the amount of \$11,524.50, of which \$586.37 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$10,938.13.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 12, 1949.

Hon. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Taunton, Mass., submitted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 0.27 mile of Dean Street in the city of Taunton damaged by military vehicles traveling to and from Camp Myles Standish and other military installations located in the vicinity of Taunton.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred between June 1, 1942, and July 2, 1946.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 0.27 mile of Dean Street by reason of the military traffic.
3. A claim was submitted by the city of Taunton, Mass., in the amount of \$4,429.81 from which the city has agreed to a reduction of \$69.89 for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$4,359.92.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1949.

Hon. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settle-

ment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported are as follows:

1. Mrs. Sadie Beazley, 3903 Davis Place, NW., Washington 7, D. C. During October 1946 to December 1946, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, lost, damaged, or destroyed claimant's personal property which had been bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,221.46.

Amount claimed, \$1,521.46; amount reported, \$1,221.46.

2. Mrs. Gladys Phipps, 401 North County Road, Palm Beach, Fla. On August 3, 1948, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the Department of the Army crashed on claimant's property destroying trees, shrubbery, and a large landscaped area, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$6,519.

Amount claimed, \$6,519; amount reported, \$6,519.

(Summary 2 claims)

Amount claimed-----	\$8,040.46
Amount reported-----	7,740.46

Sincerely yours,

GORDON GRAY,
Under Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, JR.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within

the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported are as follows:

1. Clarence L. Hawkinson, Marquette, Kans. On October 22, 1948, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army engaged in a burning-off operation of vegetation on a bombing range incident to noncombat activities of the Army, caused damage to claimant's property by fire, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,740.80.

Amount claimed, \$2,100.60; amount reported, \$1,740.80.

2. Charles W. Nobis, Hanover, Ill. On January 21, 1948, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, caused damage to claimant's property resulting from the explosion of Army tetrytol loaded antitank mines at Savanna ordnance depot, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,296.25.

Amount claimed, \$1,886.25; amount reported, \$1,296.25.

3. Mrs. Sally L. Pearson, 5026 Ventnor Road NW., Washington 16, D. C. On October 15, 1947, in Japan, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, caused the destruction of claimant's personal property by fire through negligence, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,267.93.

Amount claimed, \$4,620.35; amount reported, \$3,267.93.

4. Martin Van Raalte, Pippelingstraat No. 3, Den Haag, Holland. On July 14, 1946, the driver of an Army vehicle while acting within the scope of his office or employment negligently collided with claimant's car causing property damage and loss of business profits, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,588.94.

Amount claimed, \$1,588.94; amount reported, \$1,588.94.

5. J. R. Robinson; Charles Harris; and William Robinson, Milton, Tenn. From May 1943 to March 1944 military personnel of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment incident to noncombat activities of the Army, damaged or destroyed real and personal property of the respective claimants during special field exercises, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$1,365.40.

Amount claimed, \$2,171; amount reported, \$1,365.40.

6. E. G. Senter, Jr., 937 Liberty Bank Building, Dallas, Tex. On November 4, 1947, as a result of civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, incident to noncombat activities of the Army, damage was occasioned to piling and engine foundation while the tender *Hermitage* was under way with tow, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,195.

Amount claimed, \$3,195; amount reported, \$3,195.

7. Mrs. Betty C. Vida, Route 5, Hendersonville, N. C. Between November 13, 1947, and February 1948, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, lost, damaged, or destroyed claimant's personal property which had been bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,416.18.

Amount claimed, \$2,191.50; amount reported, \$1,416.18.

8. Mrs. Mabel B. Wright, Office of Chief, Economic Cooperation Administration, Mission to Korea, APO 235, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. During the month of October 1946 military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, lost, damaged, or destroyed claimant's personal property which had been bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,173.60.

Amount claimed, \$2,314.00; amount reported, \$1,173.60.

(Summary 8 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$20, 067. 64
Amount reported.....	15, 044. 10

Sincerely yours,

GORDON GRAY,
Acting Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, June 6, 1949.

The Honorable FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury of residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose in Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agree to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

1. Maria Sablan Perez, Agana Heights, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of Lino S. Sablan, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of household effects, carpenter's tools, livestock, fishing equipment, crops, and one house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$9,413.75; amount reported, \$5,356.75.

2. Jose Aguero Toves, Yigo, Guam. Prior to August 1945, on Guam, during the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of personal and household effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$58,072; amount reported, \$5,800.

3. Dolores Cruz Camacho, Santa Rita, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the United States bombardment, the real property of Ignacio Mendiola Cruz, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of 2 two-story houses, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$14,000; amount reported, \$7,550.

4. Ana Torres Torres, Santa Rita, Guam. In 1944, on Guam, during the United States bombardment, the real property of the claimant, consisting of two houses, was totally destroyed. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said destroyed property, and, after mature deliberation, recommended that the sum of \$11,750 be certified as representing the fair market value of the destroyed property at the time of its destruction.

Amount claimed, \$11,000; amount reported, \$11,750.

5. Jesus Nededog Torres, Dededo, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of Luis Espinosa Torres, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administrator, consisting of personal effects, livestock and farm implements, crops, trees and one bungalow, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$12,505.42; amount reported, \$5,905.76.

6. Francisco Gutierrez Gumataotao, Agana, Guam. In 1941, 1942, and 1944, on Guam, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, personal effects, equipment and stock of a grocery business, livestock and farm implements, crops, two bungalows and two two-story houses, was wholly lost. A portion of said property was confiscated by the Japanese forces, and the balance of said property was totally destroyed by the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities.

Amount claimed, \$18,759.50; amount reported, \$13,244.39.

7. Josefina Diaz Perez, Tamuning, Guam. In 1944 and 1945, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the subsequent combat activities and the reconstruction activities, the real property of Felix Flores Perez, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of trees and one house, was lost. A portion of said property was damaged and the balance was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$20,762.50; amount reported, \$12,441.25.

8. Jose Pangelinan Lujan, Agana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of furniture, tools and building equipment, two trucks, livestock and farm implements, trees, six dwelling houses, one work shop and one ranch house, was lost. A portion of said property was damaged and the balance was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$20,043.25; amount reported, \$16,314.40.

9. Leon Dungea Flores and Sergio Dungea Flores, Barrigada Village, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimants, consisting of one house, was damaged and then dismantled.

Amount claimed, \$10,000; amount reported, \$5,580.

10. Jesus Flores Torres, Agana, Guam. In 1942 and 1944, on Guam, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of clothing, three trucks, livestock, farm implements and three buildings, was lost. A portion of said property was confiscated by the Japanese forces and the balance was damaged or destroyed by the United States bombardment. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said property, and, after mature deliberation, recommended that the sum of \$12,435 be certified as representing the loss to the claimant calculated from a determination of the fair market value of the property at the time of its loss.

Amount claimed, \$12,300; amount reported, \$12,435.

11. Baltazar Pangelinan Carbullido, Barrigada Village, Guam. In 1941 and 1944, on Guam during the Japanese invasion, the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, two two-story houses, one one and one-half story house, one chicken ranch shelter, one garage and two ovens, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$10,581.65; amount reported, \$10,021.65.

12. Ignacio Aleantara Cruz, Agana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of four automobiles, garage equipment, tools, personal effects, household effects, livestock, farm implements, trees, one warehouse, one two-story house, and one garage, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$9,161; amount reported, \$7,526.75.

13. Felix Perez Calvo, Sinajana, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, two houses and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$8,960.50; amount reported, \$6,145.50.

14. Maria Taitano Gutierrez, Agana Heights, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of Tomas Cruz Gutierrez, deceased, of whose estate the claimant is the duly appointed administratrix, consisting of trees, one house, and one ranch house, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$8,970.75; amount reported, \$8,970.75.

15. Juan M. Cepeda, Barrigada, Guam. In 1941, on Guam, the real and personal property of the claimant, consisting of equipment and supplies for a bar and pool room, one two-story building, one house, one bungalow, and one ranch house, was wholly lost. A portion of said property was confiscated by the Japanese forces and the balance was destroyed by the United States bombardment. The Guam Land and Claims Commission received and evaluated all available evidence as to the value of the said property, and, after mature deliberation, recommended that the sum of \$5,944 be certified as representing the fair market value of the said property at the time of its loss.

Amount claimed, \$5,819; amount reported, \$5,944.

16. Jose Villagomez Martinez, Yigo, Guam. In 1944, on Guam during the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real and the personal property of the claimant, consisting of household effects, livestock, farm implements, crops, trees, two ranch houses and a fence, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$49,781; amount reported, \$8,258.65.

17. Ana Martinez Underwood, Sinajana, Guam. In 1942 and 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, the United States bombardment and the reconstruction activities, the real property of the claimant, consisting of trees, two houses, one ranch house, one garage and a fence, was totally destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$17,783; amount reported, \$9,634.50.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$297,913.32; total amount reported is \$152,879.35.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, May 20, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to the non-combat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on February 13, 1947, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident out of which it arose. The amount found due the claimant, \$3,046.95, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim for damages, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress

for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Ewa Plantation Co., c/o Thornton & Taylor, attorneys at law, 311 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. On February 13, 1947, property of Ewa Plantation Co. was damaged by fire resulting from the dropping of two pyrotechnic signals from United States naval aircraft R4D-5, Bureau No. 17124, in the vicinity of Ewa, Oahu, T. H.

Amount claimed, \$15,403.61; amount reported \$3,046.95.

Total amount claimed----- \$15, 403. 61

Total amount reported----- 3, 046. 95

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. KOEHLER,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 24, 1949.

The Honorable FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to, or loss of, privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year after the date of accrual.

The claims have been examined by legal counsel of the Department and they are legally valid for submission under the said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress to be paid out of appropriations that may be made therefor. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claims, the Congress provide the definite amounts of the claims, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claims in the foreign currency specified.

1. Max Girin, 234 Boulevard Street, St., Germain, Paris, France. On January 22, 1949, a Government-owned vehicle, in Paris, France, while being operated by a Government employee in a negligent manner, collided with claimant's vehicle and damaged it. Amount claimed, 8,000 French francs (\$24.24); amount allowed, 7,500 French francs (\$22.72).

2. Andre Verges, 17 Rue Theodore Deck, Paris, France. On October 26, 1946, a Government-owned vehicle, in Paris, France, while being operated by a Government employee in a negligent manner, collided with another vehicle which, in turn, was pushed forward by the impact against the claimant's lawfully parked vehicle and damaged it. Amount claimed, 5,900 French francs (\$17.87); amount allowed, 5,100 French francs (\$15.45).

Sincerely yours,

JACK B. TATE,
Acting Legal Adviser
(For the Secretary of State).

AUDITED CLAIMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 13, 1949.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement which have been submitted to the Treasury Department. The numbers of the certificates are shown in the first column of the schedule, under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), covering the services of the following departments and independent offices:

Executive.....		\$230, 448. 29
Independent offices:		
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	\$137, 798. 40	
Federal Security Agency:		
Food and Drug Administration.....	1, 694. 40	
Office of Education.....	686. 54	
Public Health Service.....	4, 510. 87	
Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	810. 30	
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Admin- istration.....	10, 654. 37	
National Labor Relations Board.....	718. 36	
United States Maritime Commission.....	2, 444. 60	
Veterans' Administration.....	157, 105. 46	
		316, 423. 30
Department of Agriculture.....		38, 095. 88
Department of Commerce.....		36, 685. 83
Department of the Interior: Civil.....		9, 668. 61
Department of Justice.....		30, 713. 11
National Military Establishment:		
Department of the Army.....	\$600, 440. 63	
Department of the Navy.....	1, 948, 582. 03	
		2, 549, 022. 66
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues).....		53, 189. 23
Department of State.....		17, 637. 79
Treasury Department.....		23, 528. 85
District of Columbia (to be paid from District of Columbia revenues).....		122. 80
Total.....		3, 305, 536. 35

For the payment of these claims there is required an appropriation of \$3,305,536.35, together with such additional sum, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

16 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1740037	The Associated Broadcasters, Inc.	Emergency fund for the President, National Defense (allotment to Office of War Information) (certified claims).	-----	\$3, 437. 57
1740199	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims).	-----	655. 03
1752471	Aero Trades Co.-----	Expenses, disposal agencies, Surplus Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (allotment to Executive, Foreign Economic Administration) (certified claims).	-----	2, 601. 66
1745300	The University of Chicago.---	Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims).	-----	3, 741. 59
1749484	Donald K. Allison	do	-----	748. 86
1738641	Treasurer, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims).	-----	1, 553. 42
1741597	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Expenses, disposal agencies, War Assets Administration, special fund (certified claims).	-----	144, 292. 29
1738246	Treasurer, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	do	-----	2, 099. 42
1739021	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, care of the Treasurer.	do	-----	32, 830. 26
854	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	12, 407. 55
878	do	do	-----	4, 681. 51
1747423	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	do	-----	10, 000. 00
1742797	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	3, 259. 91
1742865	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	760. 63
1748321	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	do	-----	2, 164. 59
1750585	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	685. 93
1752601	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	3, 180. 57
T-409323	New York Central R. R. Co.	do	-----	572. 25
T-409519	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	do	-----	775. 20

RECAPITULATION

Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Office of War Information) (certified claims)-----	\$3, 437. 57
Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims)-----	655. 03
Expenses, disposal agencies, Surplus Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (allotment to Executive, Foreign Economic Administration) (certified claims)-----	2, 601. 66
Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims)-----	4, 490. 45
Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims)-----	1, 553. 42
Expenses, disposal agencies, War Assets Administration, special fund (certified claims)-----	217, 710. 11
Total, Executive Office of the President.-----	230, 448. 29

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1742867	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sales of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).	-----	\$810. 30
1739929	Kimble Glass Co-----	Operating expenses, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service (certified claims).	-----	787. 07
1741696	Arthur H. Thomas Co-----	do-----	-----	620. 16
1741605	Will Corp-----	Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service (certified claims).	-----	3, 103. 64
1743719	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds from sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).	-----	1, 694. 40
T-410004	Pan-American Airways System.	Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of Education) (certified claims).	-----	686. 54

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

1750312	C. F. Lytle Co., and Green Construction Co.	Working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration (certified claims).	-----	\$10, 654. 37
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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

1750196	Westinghouse Electric Corp---	Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims).	-----	\$9, 686. 87
1748803	do-----	do-----	-----	4, 700. 00
1748690	S. Morgan Smith Co-----	do-----	-----	2, 041. 03
1753228	Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co.	do-----	-----	120, 730. 50
1750614	The Bates Co-----	Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims).	-----	640. 00

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

T-408230	Northern Pacific Ry. Co-----	Miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board (certified claims).	\$62. 76	\$718. 36
T-408230	do-----	Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board (national defense) (certified claims).	649. 98	
T-408230	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "2170425 Finance Service, Army, 1947."	do-----	5. 62	

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

1746562	Remington Rand, Inc-----	Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration functions, United States Maritime Commission (certified claims).	-----	\$2, 444. 60
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18 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1747633	State of Minnesota, Department of Veterans' Affairs.	Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).	-----	\$1,252.47
1748432	Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.	do	-----	3,244.00
1749246	Sarah Page See, as executrix of the will of Joseph A. See, deceased.	do	-----	1,101.95
1749512	Katherine G. Kotinsky	do	-----	1,045.45
1749696	The Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co.	do	-----	555.20
1743928	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	906.00
1747059	Rockland State Hospital	do	-----	9,220.00
1743529	General Electric X-Ray Corp.	do	-----	867.50
1750275	Willard State Hospital	do	-----	528.38
1753288	Maurice C. Dettling	do	-----	1,040.30
1737898	Board of County Commissioners, Cuyahoga County.	do	-----	564.00
1735674	William J. Witt, Jr.	do	-----	661.95
1739337	Hudson River State Hospital (Department of Mental Hygiene).	do	-----	1,785.00
1739898	State of New York, Department of Mental Hygiene, Hudson River State Hospital.	do	\$167.95	
1739898	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$94.85; "214275 Reimbursement, excess cost over contract price," \$453.20.	do	548.05	716.00
1739121	Brooklyn State Hospital	do	-----	1,012.00
1741557	Remington Rand, Inc.	do	-----	4,986.62
1741290	General Electric X-Ray Corp.	do	-----	741.00
1741246	Remington Rand, Inc.	do	-----	6,253.60
865	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	8,753.50
876	do	do	-----	4,950.00
875	do	do	-----	66,114.07
1748608	M. S. Ginn & Co.	do	-----	8,982.89
1748609	do	do	-----	3,088.35
1744332	American Seating Co.	do	-----	3,442.50
1743691	Peter J. Mole	do	-----	805.00
1745848	Remington Rand, Inc.	do	-----	2,740.35
1746298	The University of Southern California.	do	-----	699.53
1743014	Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County.	do	-----	900.00
1745461	Rockland State Hospital	do	-----	1,524.00
1748190	Samuel Zirolnik	do	-----	4,859.93
1749015	Kings Park State Hospital	do	-----	1,006.00
1749358	Marquette University	do	-----	565.57
1744390	Kings Park State Hospital	do	-----	2,706.00
1745593	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do	-----	777.00
1745689	City of Fitchburg	do	-----	635.35
1745753	Rockland State Hospital	do	-----	1,188.00
1747427	David Coreoran, senior director, Central Islip State Hospital.	do	-----	6,886.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

RECAPITULATION

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Salaries and expenses, Veterans Administration (certified claims)	\$157, 105. 46
Miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board (certified claims)	62. 76
Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board (certified claims)	655. 60
Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration functions, United States Maritime Commission (certified claims)	2, 444. 60
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims)	640. 00
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims)	137, 155. 40
Federal Works Agency: Working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration (certified claims)	10, 654. 37
Federal Security Agency:	
Operating expenses, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service (certified claims)	1, 407. 23
Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency (certified claims)	1, 694. 40
Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service (certified claims)	3, 103. 64
Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency (certified claims)	810. 30
Cooperation with the American Republics (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of Education) (certified claims)	686. 54
Total, independent offices	316, 423. 30

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
880	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).		\$9, 853. 68
881	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (transfer to Agriculture) (certified claims).		2, 207. 98
1744333	Aero Exploration Co.	Salaries and expenses, Forest Service (certified claims).		4, 385. 77
T-407802	New York Central R. R. Co.	Exportation and domestic consumption of Agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).		948. 60
1751412	Swets en Zeitlinger	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	\$5, 501. 72	
1751412	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "124275 Reimbursement, excess cost over contract price."	do	350. 28	5, 852. 00
1746474	University of Illinois	Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).		1, 905. 00
1741386	Lapp Insulator Co., Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).		1, 786. 00
1751027	Merco Centrifugal Co.	do		7, 350. 00
1752204	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases (certified claims).		543. 00
1740155	Will Corp.	Salaries and expenses, human nutrition and home economics, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).		1, 548. 08
1735400	John H. Sullivan	Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	1, 296. 94	

20 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1735400	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "128135.2 Contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund," \$3.20; "12F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Agriculture," \$249.70; "12F5882 Special deposits, transportation taxes, Department of Agriculture," \$1.69; "125520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations" (Production and Marketing Administration), \$147.75; "121100 Interest on deferred collections or payments" (Production and Marketing Administration), \$16.49.	Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)	\$418.83	\$1,715.77

RECAPITULATION

Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)	\$9,853.68
Cultural relations with China and neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (transfer to Agriculture) (certified claims)	2,207.98
Salaries and expenses, Forest Service (certified claims)	4,385.77
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)	948.60
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)	5,852.00
Salaries and expenses, plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims)	1,905.00
Salaries and expenses, agricultural and industrial chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims)	9,136.00
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases (certified claims)	543.00
Salaries and expenses, human nutrition and home economics, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims)	1,548.08
Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)	1,715.77
Total, Department of Agriculture	38,095.88

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1741970	Industrial Instruments, Inc.	Ordinance and ordinance stores, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).		\$1,800.00
1730687	Cosa Corp.	Engineer service, Army (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).		856.50
1746549	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Ordinance service and supplies, Army (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).		4,677.98
1751150	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5885 Special deposits, proceeds of sale of surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do.		1,568.25
1750885	American Council on Education.	General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		1,058.20
1741422	Schuttig & Co.	Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		932.04
1739718	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	\$467.63	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1739718	Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	\$35.96	\$503.59
1743723	Missoula County	do	276.00	
1743723	do	Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	805.00	1,081.00
1744248	American-Instrument Co., Inc.	Technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).	.	3,000.00
1739635	A & N Photo Service	Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		1,500.00
1749781	The W. D. Campbell Co.	do		1,173.07
T-409011	New York Central R. R. Co. .	Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims).		629.62
1746447	Westinghouse Electric Corp. .	Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).		2,038.00
1748627	The Brown Instrument Co. .	Working fund, Commerce, Standards (certified claims).		1,600.00
1751628	Westinghouse Electric Corp. .	do		869.20
1743927	Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.	Working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		2,146.48
1750988	Dravo Corp.	do		7,941.80
1751133	do	do		3,310.10

RECAPITULATION

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)	\$1,800.00
Engineer service, Army (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)	856.50
Ordnance service and supplies, Army (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)	6,246.23
General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	1,058.20
Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	2,204.67
Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	311.96
Technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	3,000.00
Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	2,673.07
Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims)	629.62
Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)	2,038.00
Working fund, Commerce, Standards (certified claims)	2,469.20
Working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)	13,398.38
Total, Department of Commerce	36,685.83

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
CIVIL				
866	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Engineer service, Army (transfer to Interior, Geological Survey) (certified claims).		\$6,273.61
1734509	Fairbanks, Morse and Co.	Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service (certified claims).		1,636.68
1751071	Treasurer, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie R. R. Co.	do		1,758.32

RECAPITULATION

CIVIL

Engineer service, Army (transfer to Interior, Geological Survey) (certified claims)	\$6,273.61
Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service (certified claims)	3,395.00
Total, Department of the Interior	9,668.61

22 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1752893	William J. Ryan-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$444.16	
1752893	-----do-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	51.36	
1752893	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	87.44	\$582.96
1749712	Albert A. Spurgeon-----	-----do-----	283.22	
1749712	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	475.63	
1749712	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	133.92	892.77
1750823	Richard J. Delaney-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)	694.00	
1750823	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	179.06	
1750823	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	154.06	1,027.12
1752033	Andrew E. Hanney-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	467.31	
1752033	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	82.47	549.78
1746367	Chester G. McKinnou-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	766.36	
1746367	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	959.12	
1746367	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	304.50	2,029.98
1747989	Walter L. West-----	-----do-----	1,285.67	
1747989	-----do-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	450.00	
1747989	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	306.29	2,041.96
1750169	John G. Swift-----	-----do-----	663.00	
1750169	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	117.00	780.00
1750123	Bernard F. Thrush-----	-----do-----	1,033.75	
1750123	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	182.43	1,216.18

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1747470	Albert E. Thurgood.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$421.30	\$2,213.66
1747470	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	1,485.81	
1747470	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	336.55	
1745416	Lawrence M. Feirer.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	104.94	829.26
1745416	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	599.93	
1745416	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	124.39	
1746877	Edward J. Maguire.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	699.72	1,847.19
1746877	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	870.39	
1746877	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	277.08	
1740791	Howard L. Simeral.....	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	127.60	901.45
1740791	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	638.63	
1740791	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	135.22	
1737422	Parker A. Russell.....	-----do-----	2,178.32	2,802.92
1737422	-----do-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	204.16	
1737422	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	420.44	
1737349	Paul K. Clogston.....	-----do-----	685.72	1,199.96
1737349	-----do-----	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	334.25	
1737349	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	179.99	
1737400	Russell E. Denham.....	-----do-----	3,224.43	3,882.39
1737400	-----do-----	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	75.60	
1737400	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	-----do-----	582.36	

24 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1736717	Elsie J. McCauley, as administratrix of the estate of Wilbur H. McCauley, deceased.	Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	\$766.36	\$1,136.26
1736717	do	Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims).	369.90	
1739668	Theodore J. Arndt	do	1,440.27	1,694.44
1739668	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	254.17	
1737471	Fulton H. Small	do	1,109.79	1,305.63
1737471	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	195.84	
1740178	Chet W. Wadsworth	do	768.50	904.12
1740178	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	135.62	
1739263	Harold I. Mitchell	do	778.85	916.30
1739263	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	137.45	
1740292	Early U. Nelson	do	434.59	511.28
1740292	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "15F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of Justice."	do	76.69	
886	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice (certified claims).		517.50
1743209	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions (certified claims).		900.00

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, lands division, Department of Justice (certified claims)	\$517.50
Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions (certified claims)	900.00
Salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)	6,970.36
Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)	22,325.25
Total, Department of Justice	30,713.11

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-408007	New York Central R. R. Co	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	\$197.71	\$723.41
T-408007	do	Air Corps, Army (certified claims).	26.94	
T-408007	do	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	498.76	
868	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	2,811.19	
868	do	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	938.45	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
868	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	\$534.97	\$4, 284.61
889	do	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	2, 685.50	
889	do	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	2, 000.20	
889	do	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	3, 587.70	
1748536	Raymond J. Follweiler	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	831.73	8, 272.40
1748536	do	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	9.75	
T-407982	Southern Pacific Co.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	10, 689.58	841.48
T-407982	do	Special field exercises, Army (certified claims).	56.81	
T-407296	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims).	643.96	10, 746.39
T-407296	do	Working fund, War, transportation (certified claims).	158.99	
T-407296	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$16.45; "21X5924 Working fund, Army, transportation," \$16.10.	do	32.55	835.50
1746858	Claude R. Wood	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	350.75	
1746858	do	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	471.50	822.25
1743754	Pan American Airways, Inc.	Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War) (certified claims).		
870	Treasurer, United States, for adjustments of appropriations.	Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense (certified claims).		1, 007.33
1741348	Della M. Dyer Lees, as widow of Hamilton H. Dyer, Jr., deceased.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).		2, 137.50
1738881	Gaylor M. Shuler	do		601.25
1739055	Robert Bailey, as father of Everett L. Bailey, deceased.	do	283.04	
1739055	Ivy Irene Bailey, as mother of Everett L. Bailey, deceased.	do	283.05	606.84
1739055	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do	40.75	
1738618	Emerenciana Monje Rayrao, as mother of Benjamin R. Perdido, deceased.	do	550.00	1, 100.00
1738618	Hilario Perdido, as father of Benjamin R. Perdido, deceased.	do	550.00	
1736086	Gail L. Noble	do		937.50
1742177	Loak Sara Mu	do		897.38
1736887	Louis Capers	do		572.00
1738807	Walter F. Jennings, colonel (O-14728).	do		658.71
1736396	Daniel J. Parvese	do		825.00
1735871	Harvey W. Sears	do	765.00	
1735871	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do	135.00	900.00
1741588	Lee Turen Nom	do		
1743467	Mitchell Patrick	do		531.11
1739164	Isabelle Boykowski Karcher, as mother and designated beneficiary of Walter A. Boykowski, deceased.	do		1, 036.80

26 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1739195	J. C. La Grone, Jr.-----	Finanee service, Army (certified claims).	-----	\$2,000.00
1738800	Yock G. Gin-----	do-----	-----	2,000.00
1741215	Rex B. Brunelle-----	do-----	-----	675.00
1737894	George J. Abraham-----	do-----	-----	720.67
1737914	Franklin A. Armstrong-----	do-----	-----	608.00
1739457	Primitiva Villanueva, as widow of Sam Olson, deceased.	do-----	-----	3,679.77
1741339	Robert W. Diekman, AO-436413 major, USAF.	do-----	-----	1,131.55
1734442	Vernon Abner-----	do-----	-----	723.40
1739144	Irene Lundberg, as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Bolton, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,004.17
1740588	Margaret Augusta Hopkins, as widow of Charles E. Hopkins, Jr., deceased.	do-----	-----	1,794.44
1740136	Virginia M. Forbes, as adoptive mother and designated principal beneficiary of Donald A. Forbes, deceased.	do-----	\$561.60	
1740136	Virginia M. Forbes and Andrew A. Forbes, as adoptive parents of Donald A. Forbes, deceased.	do-----	49.92	611.52
1736425	Martha W. Bartlett, as widow of Joseph S. Bartlett, deceased.	do-----	-----	544.45
1740915	National Van Lines, Inc.-----	do-----	-----	509.72
1741171	Pauline O. Carusso Bowles, as widow of Robert L. Carusso, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,150.00
1741407	Eutropia M. Quines, as widow of Honorio S. Quines, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,320.00
1741523	John Salato-----	do-----	-----	573.96
1739267	Robert M. Short, brother, as undesignated beneficiary of Albert A. Short, deceased.	do-----	-----	561.60
1741548	Rebecca Crayton-----	do-----	-----	592.00
T-407169	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do-----	-----	686.25
T-406577	Boston and Maine R. R.	do-----	-----	1,766.04
T-406994	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.	do-----	-----	2,082.65
850	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	1,101.14
873	do-----	do-----	-----	5,567.50
1739872	Sue Chin-----	do-----	-----	703.00
1739873	Lee Wing-----	do-----	-----	950.00
1739874	Louie Gee Chung-----	do-----	-----	570.00
1740611	James E. Glatt, Sr.	do-----	621.94	
1740611	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "2170425 Finance service, Army, 1947."	do-----	2.68	624.62
1741460	Pingsee Yan-----	do-----	-----	850.00
1743970	Bessie M. Coffey, as widow of Harris H. Coffey, deceased.	do-----	-----	877.50
1746196	Edward T. Jones, as father and designated beneficiary of Ainsworth B. Jones, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,485.00
1746268	Empire Moving & Storage, Inc.	do-----	-----	666.00
1747613	John C. Westley-----	do-----	-----	522.40
1748950	Louis S. Norton-----	do-----	-----	510.83
1749355	Arthur R. Nichols-----	do-----	-----	1,581.25
1737728	David W. Goodrich-----	do-----	-----	849.24
1742826	Mary Koett-----	do-----	-----	800.00
1744598	Pauline R. Stigler, as mother and designated beneficiary of Eugene Stigler, deceased.	do-----	-----	660.00
1744751	Gee Garshoe-----	do-----	-----	1,322.00
1745359	Ng Shee Quan-----	do-----	-----	2,194.00
1745912	Mov Ngum Ho Eng-----	do-----	-----	2,682.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1746307	Serena Gehm, as daughter of Edmund R. Gehm, deceased.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	-----	\$528.00
1747626	Searcy McPeak-----	do-----	-----	836.00
1747834	John F. Ivory Storage Co., Inc.	do-----	-----	936.42
1748191	Ngook Ong Wong Lec-----	do-----	-----	1,700.00
1748235	Carrie F. Gomez, as mother of Luna Gilhert.	do-----	-----	588.00
1748769	Tom Mee You Wong-----	do-----	-----	1,680.00
T-408023	Pacific Greyhound Lines-----	do-----	-----	1,417.68
T-408025	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Treasury Department.	do-----	-----	673.06
T-408447	do-----	do-----	-----	6,206.83
T-408716	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do-----	-----	673.54
885	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	1,080.00
1735321	Maria Teresa Iannone, as sister and undesignated beneficiary of Nicholas A. Gahriele, deceased.	do-----	\$321.60	
1735321	Guiseppe Gahriele, as sister and undesignated beneficiary of Nicholas A. Gahriele, deceased.	do-----	321.60	643.20
1738069	William J. Chum, captain-----	do-----	-----	706.16
1739458	Myrta M. Oosting-----	do-----	-----	832.00
1745823	Thomas F. Healey & Sons, Inc.	do-----	-----	620.41
1746421	Lawrence Williams-----	do-----	-----	1,419.15
1746846	Ligie J. Pacha-----	do-----	541.70	
1746846	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do-----	7.80	549.50
1747024	Treasurer, United States, for deposit to the official credit of Col. A. J. Hashagen, FD, U. S. Army, symbol No. 210-519."	do-----	-----	688.00
1749673	Tai Lai Quong Ju-----	do-----	1,256.71	
1749673	You Diek Ju-----	do-----	784.29	2,041.00
1750208	Yee Lee Lung, as payee for Sai Wong and Hon Wong, children of Fung Wong.	do-----	1,000.00	
1750208	Tew Wah Lee, as payee for Lee Shee, wife of Fung Wong.	do-----	1,000.00	2,000.00
1746658	Everett W. Sharp-----	do-----	-----	574.17
1746891	Margaret A. Rowe, as widow of James L. Rowe, deceased.	do-----	-----	833.33
1748408	Rosemary Faris Roone, as widow of Bertsyl W. Faris, Jr., deceased.	do-----	-----	727.77
1748559	Jeu Shee Woo-----	do-----	-----	1,800.00
1748660	Gee Shee-----	do-----	-----	2,400.00
1748687	Dursun Shahin-----	do-----	-----	648.00
1748826	Q. Van Clemens-----	do-----	-----	765.28
1748896	Maxine Pendleton-----	do-----	-----	600.00
1748922	Wee Tec Chew-----	do-----	-----	800.00
1748966	Suc Goon Yec Der-----	do-----	-----	2,315.00
1749014	Pon Shee Chan-----	do-----	-----	1,150.00
1749142	Eng Gin Fong-----	do-----	-----	2,586.00
1749152	Elizabeth T. Breitling, as administratrix of the estate of George Thaddeus Breitling, deceased.	do-----	-----	1,909.15
1749514	Jack W. Morris-----	do-----	-----	5,493.37
1749674	Ju Dong Young Hoo-----	do-----	-----	4,154.00
1749910	Hum Shee Loy-----	do-----	-----	3,692.00
1749911	Lum Yit Chin-----	do-----	-----	1,516.00
1749920	Wong Kuey Kai-----	do-----	-----	1,815.06
1749921	Tom Shee-----	do-----	-----	1,147.94

28 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1750004	Elizabeth O'Hara, as mother and designated beneficiary of Francis N. O'Hara, deceased.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	-----	\$1,650.00
1750012	Mary Cavaliere, as committee of Laura Huzil, mother of Andrew V. Huzil, deceased.	do.	-----	751.20
1750069	Huic Yin Hai	do.	-----	1,400.00
1750163	Marija Volarich	do.	-----	1,600.00
1750203	Chan Shee	do.	-----	2,106.00
1750205	Lee Shee Yaw	do.	-----	1,440.00
1750206	Poy Ying Mah	do.	-----	3,020.00
1750207	Yee Chang Shee	do.	-----	1,280.00
1750209	Vincent W. Wing	do.	-----	570.00
1750210	Yee Fong Mee	do.	-----	548.00
1750449	Feliksa Petrykowski	do.	-----	1,160.00
1750450	Christine Petersen	do.	-----	1,822.00
1750654	Lee Shee Louie	do.	-----	1,760.00
1750792	Princess L. Clements	do.	-----	616.00
1750957	Robert D. Baker, master sergeant, RA 19250256.	do.	-----	1,786.29
1750961	The Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Simplicio Balfrite, deceased.	do.	-----	1,307.94
1751012	Mack Shee Wong	do.	-----	1,028.00
1751466	Low Hung Chin	do.	-----	2,202.00
1751598	Quon May Gin	do.	-----	2,000.00
1751923	Ng Len Fung	do.	-----	2,240.00
1751968	Yee Get Fong	do.	-----	2,660.00
1752061	Ada M. Martelli	do.	-----	1,100.00
1752435	Daley A. Tanjuatco, as guardian of persons and estates of Daley Tanjuatco and Evelyn Tanjuatco, minors.	do.	-----	2,744.00
1752867	John S. Bonner, Jr., captain, USAF.	do.	-----	1,681.95
1753020	Bekins Van Lines, Inc.	do.	-----	800.30
T-406403	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.	do.	-----	646.58
T-406754	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.	-----	1,841.08
T-407406	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.	-----	1,651.84
T-407526	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.	do.	-----	644.78
1739931	Theodore M. Pochily	do.	-----	989.98
1739779	Garold G. Henning, Lt. Colonel, Medical Reserve Corps, A U S.	do.	-----	556.30
1740348	Shuck Fong	do.	-----	999.00
1739988	Mrs. Soo Hoo Toy Ping Jew	do.	-----	2,240.00
1740466	Marion Briggs	do.	-----	600.00
1741770	Ralph W. Temple	do.	-----	750.00
1741814	Antonio Sazon	do.	-----	621.40
1741960	Mrs. Willie M. Shadwell	do.	-----	800.00
1742715	Robert E. Kavaney	do.	-----	1,919.61
1743098	Orville Lee Barlow, as father of Elmer L. Barlow, deceased.	do.	\$744.76	
1743098	Mildred Barlow, as mother of Elmer L. Barlow, deceased.	do.	58.50	803.26
1743489	Wong Mee Yook Gam	do.	-----	1,000.00
1743793	Look M. Kwei	do.	-----	1,350.00
1744297	Miguel Manresa, Jr.	do.	-----	673.40
1744302	Lena Mac Hayes	do.	-----	560.00
1744610	Marie Svetic, as mother and designated beneficiary of Victor R. Svetic, deceased.	do.	-----	712.80
1744772	Wo Doek Ying	do.	-----	858.00
1745106	George A. Miller, as father and designated principal beneficiary of Charlie J. Miller, deceased.	do.	-----	560.77
1745154	Nettie Pennywell Butler, as widow of Walter L. Butler, deceased.	do.	-----	515.45

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1745745	Lillian K. Drouin Carroll as widow and beneficiary of Norman A. Drouin, deceased.	Finance service, Army (certified claims).	\$1,721.06	
1745745	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do	37.80	\$1,758.86
1740874	Seattle First National Bank, A/C Ngai Shee Luke, No. 13976.	do		1,036.00
1743688	Hudson County National Bank, for credit to the account of Chin Hine.	do		740.00
1743769	Wong Y. Nam	do		652.02
1748712	Hang Fong Lee Ng	do		3,192.00
1749091	Ng Gon Hok	do		656.00
1749648	Angelo R. Milio	do		946.47
1749745	Henry W. Lumpkins	do		550.00
1749810	Virginia E. Guyer, as widow of Glenn A. Guyer, deceased.	do		1,485.00
1749914	Hom Shee Gee	do		682.00
1749917	Mary Gawlinski	do		800.00
1750070	Lee Shee Lew	do		560.00
1750072	Lim Shee Lee	do		1,600.00
1750125	Margaret B. Paek	do		720.00
1750143	Fern O. Knutson	do		550.00
1750152	Chin Woo See	do		2,894.00
1750155	Chin L. Wee	do		640.00
1750502	Aero Mayflower Transit Co.	do		927.48
1750651	Wong Gee Long	do		1,680.00
1750828	Delton G. Christensen	do		594.00
1750878	Sei Moy	do		560.00
1750879	Joe Lin Bor	do		1,390.08
1750880	Mrs. Joe Lin Bor (Chin Shee) (mother of Joe Nee Ngel).	do		1,441.92
1751414	Frederick You	do		726.00
1751578	Gim Oy Ong Wong	do		3,036.00
1751589	Modena Estelle Gillmore	do		945.00
1751658	Thomas J. Sammon, Jr.	do		4,865.60
1751661	Greyvan Lines, Inc.	do		1,162.14
1751729	Merian C. Cooper	do		971.10
1751804	Tony Chai Tong	do		1,470.00
1751887	John E. McCaw	do		1,308.58
1752007	Goehung Lin Seid	do		1,070.00
1752094	John F. Ivory Storage Co., Inc.	do		531.45
1752122	Sinie M. Tuggle	do		672.00
1752201	Viola Turner Landry	do		700.00
1752205	Morn Y. Dear	do		800.00
1752311	Edith I. Walker	do		1,200.00
1752415	Connie B. Joskens, as widow of Charles J. Joskens, deceased.	do		748.80
1752590	Kai Joy	do		936.00
1752912	Mrs. Tom Shee	do		720.00
1753280	Maj. Donald D. Fisher, MSC	do		532.76
1753401	Florence Josephine Gewehr, as mother of Ralph B. Gewehr, deceased.	do		1,227.78
1753432	Oy H. Tong	do		936.00
T-408738	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	do		1,424.96
T-410128	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas.	do		802.50
1742507	National Manufacturing Corp.	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).		1,181.52
T-406073	Delaware, Laekawanna & Western R. R. Co.	do	164.57	
T-406073	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "3670100 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, 1947," \$36.09; "12F5836 Commodity Credit Corporation capital fund," \$313.60.	do	349.69	514.26

30 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-406531	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims).	-----	\$501. 72
T-406491	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co..	do.....	-----	1, 008. 96
T-388753	Southern Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	17, 102. 27
T-388754	do.....	do.....	-----	3, 432. 57
1741176	Army Exchange Service.....	do.....	-----	6, 132. 00
1738869	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	do.....	-----	948. 54
1738871	do.....	do.....	-----	762. 24
1738874	do.....	do.....	-----	814. 09
1738875	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 234. 20
1738876	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 106. 94
1738877	do.....	do.....	-----	846. 81
851	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	900. 00
858	do.....	do.....	-----	43, 062. 36
871	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 133. 61
1741862	Dave Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	-----	11, 568. 79
1745821	Sidney Gooch.....	do.....	\$625. 11	
1745821	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.....	110. 31	735. 42
T-407664	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	744. 83
T-407506	do.....	do.....	-----	536. 29
T-408028	do.....	do.....	-----	516. 25
T-407813	Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	-----	1, 748. 55
T-408439	do.....	do.....	-----	944. 61
T-408569	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co..	do.....	-----	929. 27
T-408718	Coast Line Truck Service, Inc.	do.....	-----	559. 61
1744436	Kroehler Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	-----	52, 935. 95
1744468	Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	do.....	-----	4, 363. 63
1744592	Grace Line, Inc., as agent for the War Shipping Administration.	do.....	-----	9, 108. 41
1746199	Moore-McCormack Lines, agent, U. S. Maritime Commission.	do.....	-----	1, 898. 00
1746288	The Amalgamated Bank of New York, as assignee of Universal Sportwear, Inc.	do.....	-----	20, 835. 00
1746305	Howard J. Say.....	do.....	1, 127. 33	
1746305	Treasurer, United States, For credit to: "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army," \$211.37; "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund," \$70.46.	do.....	281. 83	1, 409. 16
888	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	580. 11
891	do.....	do.....	-----	1, 148. 40
1743744	Continental Motors Corp.....	do.....	-----	4, 592. 74
1749407	Atlantic Manufacturing & Supply Co.	do.....	-----	1, 559. 98
1753083	Ameriean President Lines, Ltd.	do.....	-----	9, 313. 36
T-408238	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	1, 325. 96
1751457	Regent Fabricators.....	do.....	-----	1, 231. 43
1751458	Kaypay Mfg. Co.....	do.....	-----	1, 231. 43
1751459	Artek-Pascoe.....	do.....	-----	2, 025. 14
1741077	Peter Rosinovsky.....	Signal service of the Army (certified claims).	663. 50	
1741077	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.....	117. 09	780. 59

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1741659	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Signal service of the Army (certified claims).		\$29,056.40
1743807	Bernard R. Barrett	do.	\$451.09	
1743807	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.	79.60	530.69
1747491	Millard M. Brenner	do.	478.01	
1747491	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.	84.36	562.37
1749116	Samuel Levine	do.	473.05	
1749116	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.	83.48	556.53
1751382	Ann Florence Trees, as administratrix of the estate of Harry Trees, deceased.	do.		1,014.01
1753640	Charles S. Nadler	do.	565.25	
1753640	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.	99.75	665.00
T-410093	Union Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		804.07
1741293	Carl D. Gaston	Air Corps, Army (certified claims).	688.50	
1741293	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "57F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Air Force."	do.	121.50	810.00
1745763	Herbert F. Schreiber	do.	492.21	
1745763	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "57F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Air Force."	do.	86.86	579.07
859	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Medical and Hospital Department, Army (certified claims).		565.00
877	Treasurer, United States, for adjustments of appropriations.	Engineer service, Army (certified claims).		4,354.07
T-406623	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).		804.87
T-406827	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	do.		691.20
T-407213	Wabash R. R. Co.	do.	151.31	
T-407213	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "215520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations."	do.	370.66	521.97
T-407245	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		845.91
T-407276	Illinois Central R. R. Co.	do.		731.57
T-407627	do.	do.		928.71
1743581	Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc	do.		2,531.87
1748114	Midland Finance Corp., factoring division, as assignee of Clark Climate Control Co.	do.		8,000.00
T-408572	Bamberger R. R. Co.	do.		1,049.79
887	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		1,051.78

32 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1749338	Joseph L. Seopiniech.....	Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims).	\$601.84	
1749338	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	do.....	106.21	\$708.05
1750789	Continental Motors Corp.	do.....		1,890.00
1750018	A. C. Spark Plug Division, General Motors Corp.	do.....		3,423.00
1751097	Annabelle Woodsum.....	do.....		1,159.68
T-408444	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co.	do.....		631.60
T-410019	St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas.	do.....		506.64
890	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Chemical warfare service, Army (certified claims).		2,137.91
1747516	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co....	Office building and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va. (certified claims).		3,377.15
T-407217	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co....	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).		1,372.25
1741453	International Freighting Corp., as agent for, The United States Maritime Commission.	do.....		2,633.56
1738401	Charles S. Loeffler.....	do.....	631.07	
1738401	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund," \$27.99; "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army," \$116.30.	do.....	144.29	775.36
849	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		1,557.54
852	do.....	do.....		862.30
855	do.....	do.....		822.69
857	do.....	do.....		3,247.94
869	do.....	do.....		18,120.36
872	do.....	do.....		5,300.00
T-406824	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.	do.....		2,268.79
T-407511	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.	do.....		3,273.52
T-407921	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.	do.....		504.27
T-408160	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....		876.81
T-408471	Northern Pacific Ry. Co....	do.....		527.73
1736832	James A. Josephson.....	do.....	490.07	
1736832	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund," \$16.81; "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army," \$89.45.	do.....	106.26	596.33
1738244	Juan Reyes.....	do.....	479.19	
1738244	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "218135.2 Contributions, civil service retirement and disability fund," \$3.20; "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army," \$85.13.	do.....	88.33	567.52
1743890	Stanford M. Johnston.....	do.....	628.27	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1743890	Treasurer, United States for credit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army."	Transportation service, Army (certified claims).	\$110.87	\$739.14
1743729	James P. Hansen	do	656.10	
1743729	Treasurer, United States, for deposit to "21F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Department of the Army"	do	115.78	771.88
1750427	General Electric Co., (Apparatus Department)	do		
				6,994.90

RECAPITULATION

Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War) (certified claims)	\$1,487.34
Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense (certified claims)	1,007.33
Special field exercises, Army (certified claims)	56.81
Finance service, Army (certified claims)	250,144.71
Quartermaster service, Army (certified claims)	216,508.77
Signal service of the Army (certified claims)	33,969.66
Air Corps, Army (certified claims)	1,416.01
Medical and hospital department, Army (certified claims)	565.00
Engineer service, Army (certified claims)	4,354.07
Ordnance service and supplies, Army (certified claims)	28,510.57
Replacing ordnance and ordnance stores (certified claims)	643.96
Chemical warfare service, Army (certified claims)	2,137.91
Office building and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va. (certified claims)	3,377.15
Transportation service, Army (certified claims)	56,069.80
Working fund, War, transportation (certified claims)	191.54
Total, Department of the Army	600,440.63

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1746286	Recordak Corp.	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).		\$3,419.91
1751572	University of Illinois	Naval Reserve (certified claims)		9,125.16
1751139	Treasurer of the United States, "For deposit to the official credit of Lt. O. D. Colclazier (SC), USN, Symbol 59,274."	do		5,476.00
1739280	General Electric Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).		5,912.55
1739278	do	do		4,705.76
1737878	General Electric Co., Electronics Department.	do		6,763.14
1741519	United States Hoffman Machinery Corp.	do		1,779.00
1740191	Ameriean Gas Accumulator Co.	do		38,856.18
1740190	do	do		25,904.12
1727845	Atwood & Morrill Co.	do		2,157.82
1735934	American Phenolic Corp.	do		5,903.64
1738348	Dravo Corp., Machinery Division.	do		1,029.21
1739620	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		1,156.20
1739621	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sturtevant Division.	do		2,875.14
1741610	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		2,313.70
1740764	Carnegie Institute of Technology.	do		1,236.88
1742530	L. J. Wing Manufacturing Co.	do		1,876.60
1739685	do	do		7,431.33

34 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1742351	Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	-----	\$2,250.00
1739081	do	do	-----	2,023.27
1743206	The Falk Corp.	do	-----	13,677.55
1742971	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	2,499.00
1743017	The Federal Bearings Co., Inc.	do	-----	1,330.00
1740879	Schutte & Koerting Co.	do	-----	2,000.00
1741593	Lake Shore Engineering Co.	do	-----	1,538.25
1742459	DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.	do	-----	2,242.50
1743058	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	do	-----	2,550.61
1741794	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do	-----	8,346.00
1742847	New York University.	do	-----	12,803.62
860	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	-----	6,486.96
861	do	do	-----	5,195.12
862	do	do	-----	43,309.41
863	do	do	-----	1,208.64
1742316	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do	-----	1,243.28
1740974	The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.	do	-----	672.15
1741116	General Electric Co.	do	-----	894.85
1743776	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	2,209.00
1743785	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	do	-----	6,350.00
1743950	Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Government Products Division.	do	-----	4,470.54
1744409	Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division.	do	-----	8,619.80
1746227	G. Philip Stout, trading as Industrial Research Laboratories	do	-----	866.88
1746358	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	1,301.38
1746439	do	do	-----	4,766.80
1746442	do	do	-----	50,800.00
1746478	The trustees of Princeton University.	do	-----	1,117.22
1746540	American Sterilizer Co.	do	-----	2,034.80
1747562	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do	-----	110,407.93
1748129	Airplane & Marine Instruments, Inc.	do	-----	9,000.00
1749441	The Plainville Electrical Products Co.	do	-----	707.86
1744355	Dravo Corp., Machinery Division.	do	-----	2,314.18
1746508	DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.	do	-----	2,645.30
1747438	do	do	-----	1,318.13
1747926	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do	-----	14,004.48
1748218	Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division.	do	-----	706.80
1748442	do	do	-----	3,201.64
1748701	General Electric Co.	do	-----	2,608.00
1748841	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	664.00
1748923	General Electric Co.	do	-----	2,066.04
1749221	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do	-----	6,058.50
1750696	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	do	-----	549.45
1751093	International Business Machines Corp.	do	-----	546.96
1751377	Electromode Corp.	do	-----	3,000.00
1745316	Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.	do	-----	561.23
1745346	The Sperry Corp., acting through Sperry Gyroscope Co. division.	do	-----	586.15
1749001	Pacific Car & Foundry Co.	do	-----	45,318.67

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1749072	The Ideal Electric & Manufacturing Co.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).		\$1,644.13
1750703	The Sperry Corp.	do		1,230.00
1751195	General Electric Co.	do		48,951.66
1751024	do	do		3,168.97
1752785	do	do	\$1,201.99	
1752785	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "17X0806 Naval stock fund."	do	36.00	1,238.59
1753222	Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.	do		2,871.27
1751029	Federal Electric Co., Inc.	do		550.00
1751216	John A. Roebing's Sons Co.	do		7,619.40
1751704	American Phenolic Corp.	do		1,541.23
1751781	do	do		7,113.90
1751821	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	do		988.15
1752337	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do		9,710.00
1748214	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	do		725.00
1745494	The regents of the University of California.	do		592.49
1748223	Companhia Uniao Fahril, Ltda.	do		5,102.75
1743962	Graybar Electric Co., Inc.	do		1,420.00
1742009	General Electric Co., electronics department.	do		687,631.42
1743905	Leslie Co.	do		1,586.71
874	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do	20,795.19	
874	do	Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	1,400.94	
				22,196.13
1753745	Brown Shipbuilding Co.	Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction (certified claims).		697.37
1740163	General Electric Co.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).		1,313.73
1741209	The Midvale Co.	do		145,177.60
1741507	The Sperry Corp., Ford Instrument Co. Division.	do		5,000.00
864	Treasurer, United States for adjustment of appropriations.	do		26,703.00
867	do	do		17,000.00
1746306	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.	do		39,330.56
1746465	National Fireworks, Inc.	do		3,717.20
1748635	Arma Corp.	do		50,489.43
1749774	Bridgeport Brass Co.	do		6,500.00
1743346	General Electric Co.	do		5,796.00
1742172	do	do		50,935.20
1748613	Donhart Sales Co.	do		1,979.42
1666663	Louis Paul Rebelowski, 213-55-95, chief water tender, U. S. Navy.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	866.00	
1666663	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "1770812 Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1947."	do	150.00	1,016.00
1731615	Esteban Cabanhan, SDSC, 435-01-47, F4e, USNR.	do		1,044.65
1740767	Mary E. Reavis, mother, as beneficiary of Fred Reavis, deceased.	do		842.40
1732440	Santiago Dolay	do		846.45
1715630	Joseph Robert Somers, chief machinist, USN, 406163.	do		807.40
1732691	Silvestre Ladao	do		610.00
1740073	Kenneth F. Weaver, (236192), commander, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do		575.60
1740363	Boyd A. Bankert, Crd. USN, 71731.	do		581.62
1742600	Kashmir Walezyk, father, as undesignated beneficiary of Stanley Wojcik, deceased.	do		561.60

36 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1744357	Gentry C. Waldo.....	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	\$934.20
T-407725	Pullman Co.....	do.....	-----	3,125.50
1730512	Clyde Howard Irwin.....	do.....	-----	637.05
1742397	James F. McRoberts, lieutenant commander, USN, 85135.	do.....	-----	1,249.10
1744403	Judge advocate general of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Engracio Azalino, deceased.	do.....	-----	626.40
1749321	American Export Lines, Inc.	do.....	-----	1,572.00
1739787	John Joseph Coffey, lieutenant commander, CHC, USNR.	do.....	-----	591.10
1742789	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "19F5875 Special deposits, suspense, Department of State."	do.....	-----	912.72
1752325	Mildred W. Christiansen, as sister and undesignated beneficiary of Emil Johnson, deceased.	do.....	-----	957.60
1752289	Yuen Ching.....	do.....	\$547.85	965.85
1752289	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$132; "1770812 Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1947," \$264; "1780812 Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1948," \$22.	do.....	418.00	
1753746	Brown Shipbuilding Co.....	do.....	-----	635.42
1744227	United Exchange Building Corp.	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).	-----	93,000.00
T-407709	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	1,237.52
1744435	Clerk, District Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Florida.	do.....	-----	4,820.65
1750313	Treasurer, United States, for purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of Robles Transportation Co., Inc., for 5,091.30 pesos, Philippine currency.	do.....	-----	2,545.65
1752335	Mills Estate Inc.....	do.....	-----	4,473.34
1752525	Fifth Madison Corp.....	do.....	-----	3,850.64
T-409410	Pan American Airways, Inc.....	do.....	-----	6,531.37
1737360	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.....	Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	-----	562.17
1738674	J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., agent of United States Maritime Commission.	do.....	-----	5,712.30
T-406787	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).	-----	4,523.73
T-406832	Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	1,671.66
T-407051	Western Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	-----	1,046.69
856	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....	-----	601.84
882	do.....	do.....	-----	1,094.33
883	do.....	do.....	-----	707.48
884	do.....	do.....	-----	734.62
T-407192	Western Pacific R. R. Co.....	do.....	-----	8,601.18
T-407708	Great Northern Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	985.36
T-407710	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.....	-----	7,278.78
T-407912	Pacific Electric Ry. Co.....	do.....	-----	14,473.71

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-408613	Minneapolis, Anoka & Cuyuna Range R. R. Co.	Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).		\$998.98
896	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		9,161.65
1750522	Joseph H. D. Allen, Jr.	do		508.91
T-409411	Pan American Airways, Inc.	do		1,149.98
T-409946	Minneapolis, Anoka & Cuyuna Range R. R. Co.	do		970.26
T-409962	do	do		965.49
853	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).		1,957.30
1735690	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of a draft through Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of Australian National Airways Pty., Ltd., for £2,687, 18s, 10d (Australian currency).	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)		8,631.38
1747533	H. R. Johnson and J. B. Johnson.	do		1,083.33
1746361	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		1,338.72
1704726	Bernt L. Garnaas	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	\$549.10	
1704726	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 Repayments lapsed appropriations."	do	14.80	563.90
1731835	Hugh Henry Mathews	do		6,827.60
1742913	Lewis Routh	do		569.05
1744397	William D. Evans	do	492.20	
1744397	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "175520 Repayments lapsed appropriations" (M. C.).	do	218.60	710.80
1747079	Teressa Cyril Burton	do		645.84
1751706	Jack Bilow, Master Sergeant, U. S. M. C., 262938.	do	351.23	
1751706	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "195479 reimbursement of financial assistance to American citizens abroad," \$381.07; "175520 Repayments, lapsed appropriations," \$4.25.	do	385.32	736.55
1729052	Alex Schmigelski	do		603.40
T-407534	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).		784.27
1746048	Synthetic Lacquer & Varnish Co.	do		2,534.60
1740772	Educational Testing Service	Naval Reserve (certified claims).	1,819.49	
1740772	do	Instruction, Navy (certified claims).	1,719.12	3,538.61
1744356	General Electric Co.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	15,299.54	
1744356	do	Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction (certified claims).	12,729.59	28,029.13
1752706	The city of Key West, department of finance.	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).	2,671.75	
1752706	do	Aviation, Navy (certified claims).	1,021.50	
1752706	do	Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).	513.75	4,210.00

38 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued

RECAPITULATION

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).....	\$3,419.91
Naval Reserve (certified claims).....	16,420.65
Instruction, Navy (certified claims).....	1,719.12
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).....	1,314,455.08
Increase and replacement of Naval vessels, emergency construction (certified claims).....	13,426.96
Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).....	369,241.68
Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).....	19,092.66
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).....	116,459.17
Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims).....	7,675.41
Transportation of things, Navy (certified claims).....	55,474.65
Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).....	513.75
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).....	4,632.05
Aviation, Navy (certified claims).....	12,074.93
Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	10,657.14
General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).....	3,318.87
Total, Department of the Navy.....	1,948,582.03

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POSTAL SERVICE

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount
Jose Brisene.....	City delivery carriers.....	\$69.52
Earl E. Lautzenheiser.....	do.....	24.13
Joseph D. Doty.....	do.....	25.00
Howard F. Lane, Jr.....	do.....	32.37
Earl E. Lautzenheiser.....	do.....	27.85
Henry E. Lipsmire.....	do.....	86.57
Ben H. Purdy.....	do.....	75.40
Joseph M. Yule.....	do.....	30.47
Louis S. Abramovich.....	do.....	177.62
Jose Brisene.....	do.....	58.70
Michael Bruno.....	do.....	191.72
Frank J. Canney.....	do.....	69.85
Robert L. Eakin.....	do.....	25.40
Leo D. Greenwood.....	do.....	365.86
Roland Johnston.....	do.....	24.61
Martin A. Kornaker.....	do.....	103.88
Howard F. Lane, Jr.....	do.....	34.77
Earl E. Lautzenheiser.....	do.....	17.60
Frank J. Livote.....	do.....	71.97
Donald S. Lowe.....	do.....	76.80
Edward N. Payne.....	do.....	49.96
Ben C. Smith.....	do.....	67.24
Russell L. Taylor.....	do.....	2.40
James F. Vanderhoof.....	do.....	219.14
Oscar C. Wehh.....	do.....	176.22
Gordon Wilson.....	do.....	19.80
George Zimmerman, Jr.....	do.....	33.70
Robert L. Bittell.....	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	28.07
Do.....	do.....	89.05
Gertrude L. Preiss.....	do.....	30.65
Mrs. Edythe H. (McKeen) Weeks.....	do.....	5.21
Robert S. Willis.....	do.....	34.30
Robert L. Bittell.....	do.....	79.18
Roy O. Doss.....	do.....	9.22
Hershel Nichols.....	do.....	71.76
Gertrude L. Preiss.....	do.....	117.61
Mrs. Edythe H. (McKeen) Weeks.....	do.....	118.52
Robert S. Willis.....	do.....	135.20
Jose Brisene.....	do.....	36.19
Roy O. Doss.....	do.....	31.40
Robert L. Eakin.....	do.....	9.07
George S. Jones.....	do.....	8.74
Donald S. Lowe.....	do.....	32.96
George E. McAuliffe.....	do.....	25.35
Freda G. Mathews.....	do.....	24.30
Mary B. Monkhouse.....	do.....	39.02
Robert Morris Oates.....	do.....	175.70
Eugene D. Phipps.....	do.....	394.10
Gertrude L. Preiss.....	do.....	116.01
Harry C. Seitz.....	do.....	21.09
John L. Sullivan.....	do.....	156.18
Russell L. Taylor.....	do.....	1.20

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount
Mrs. Edythe H. (McKeen) Weeks.....	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.	\$86.59
John J. White.....	do.	202.91
Robert S. Willis.....	do.	161.60
Margaret A. Reid.....	Clerks, third-class post offices.	19.94
June Jeanette Chisholm.....	Compensation to postmasters.	85.24
Columbus Few.....	do.	152.29
Lewis E. Hatch.....	do.	1,381.34
Mary E. Grigsby Kelly.....	do.	520.08
John C. King.....	do.	1,050.50
Virginia Lane, administratrix.....	do.	1,139.88
Bernie E. Long.....	do.	132.88
Mrs. Nettie S. Osborn.....	do.	645.48
Margaret L. Peters.....	do.	86.32
Frank L. Fortino.....	Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.	193.19
Tofil Wieteci.....	do.	25.02
Federal Equipment Co.....	Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies.	101.49
Merchants Bank of New York (assignee).....	do.	807.30
Luther C. Billington.....	Railway mail service, salaries.	26.61
William R. K. Ferril, Jr.....	do.	59.75
Harold Johnson.....	do.	23.87
Robert A. Keefer.....	do.	26.95
Murray Levinson.....	do.	51.67
Chester Lyman.....	do.	30.99
William R. McCament.....	do.	36.08
James A. Minor.....	do.	30.87
Kefford M. Peek.....	do.	28.50
Emil J. Schneur.....	do.	32.95
John A. Waller.....	do.	30.46
Julius J. Silverstein, trustee.....	Rent, light, and fuel.	2,000.00
Fred T. Manion, executor et al.....	do.	550.00
Fred T. Manion, executor et al.....	do.	600.00
Fred T. Manion, executor et al.....	do.	600.00
Fred T. Manion, executor et al.....	do.	600.00
Fred T. Manion, executor et al.....	do.	600.00
Will D. Richards.....	Rural delivery service.	100.00
Bruno Rizza.....	Special delivery fees.	718.05
Cless B. Scott.....	do.	226.05
Seattle-First National Bank, assignee.....	Star route and air-mail service, Alaska.	8,025.16
Seattle-First National Bank, assignee.....	do.	16,112.10
Seattle-First National Bank, assignee.....	do.	11,857.98
Adolf R. Biekl.....	Vehicle service.	86.51

RECAPITULATION OF CERTIFIED CLAIMS UNDER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal service:

City delivery carriers.....	\$2,149.55
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	2,244.18
Clerks, third-class post offices.....	19.94
Compensation to postmasters.....	5,194.01
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	218.21
Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies.....	908.79
Railway mail service, salaries.....	378.70
Rent, light, and fuel.....	2,000.00
Rent, light, fuel, and water.....	2,350.00
Rent, light, power, fuel, and water.....	600.00
Rural delivery service.....	100.00
Special delivery fees.....	944.10
Star route and air-mail service, Alaska.....	35,995.24
Vehicle service.....	86.51

Total, Post Office Department (postal service) (certified claims), payable from postal revenues..... 53,189.23

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1741401	Nathan Straus-Duparquet, Inc.	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service (certified claims).		\$2,505.45
879	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		652.80

40 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1745218	John McCagney.....	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service (certified claims).	-----	\$1,021.53
1751074	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of ministry of works, for £1,132, 17 s., 11 d., English currency.	do.....	-----	4,568.40
1741528	United States International Book Association, Inc. ■ ■	Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (certified claims).	-----	1,428.20
1745774	Merle A. McBride.....	Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to State) (certified claims).	\$667.59	
1745774	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "19F5867.1 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, State Department."	do.....	117.81	785.40
1746489	Francisca Marinschak.....	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).	-----	864.00
1747318	International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.	Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, War Information functions, Department of State (certified claims).	-----	1,512.50
T-408065	United States Lines Co.....	Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).	-----	550.00
T-409079	Pan American Airways, Inc....	Cooperation with the American Republics (certified claims).	-----	896.40
T-409105	do.....	do.....	-----	682.45
T-409208	do.....	do.....	-----	880.20
1752760	Maria Bilinska.....	Salaries, Foreign Service clerks (certified claims).	720.00	
1752760	do.....	Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State) (certified claims).	570.46	1,290.46

RECAPITULATION

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	\$8,748.18
Cooperation with the American Republics (certified claims).....	2,459.05
Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (certified claims).....	1,428.20
Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to State) (certified claims).....	785.40
Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State) (certified claims).....	570.46
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	864.00
Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, War Information functions, Department of State (certified claims).....	1,512.50
Salaries, Foreign Service clerks (certified claims).....	720.00
Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	550.00
Total, Department of State.....	17,637.79

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
893	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Defense aid, agricultural, industrial, and other commodities (allotment to Treasury, Federal Supply) (certified claims).	-----	\$552.21
894	do.....	do.....	-----	1,046.40
895	do.....	do.....	-----	2,136.82
1744229	Radiomarine Corp. of America.	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	-----	2,865.00
1748595	Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority.	do.....	-----	12,675.37

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1745932	Henry A. Anderson, Boat-swains Mate 2/e U. S. Coast Guard (retired).	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).		\$660.00
1748282	Charles S. Grenell.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	\$180.00	
1748282	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	279.00	
1748282	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	540.00
1752897	Eugene V. Kimball.....	do.....	360.00	
1752897	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	99.00	
1752897	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "20F5867 Special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Treasury Department."	do.....	81.00	540.00
1741607	Lois E. Stetson, as executrix of the will of William A. Stetson, deceased.	do.....	180.00	
1741607	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	360.00	540.00
1747503	Frank J. Shannon, as executor of the will of Herbert Luff, deceased.	do.....	360.00	
1747503	do.....	Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	180.00	540.00
1709021	Mamie W. Butler, as widow and representative of the estate of John Belton Butler, deceased.	do.....	180.00	
1709021	do.....	Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).	360.00	540.00
1746625	Thomas Somerville Co.....	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).		893.05

RECAPITULATION

Defense aid, agricultural, industrial, and other commodities (allotment to Treasury, Federal Supply) (certified claims).....	\$3,735.43
General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	15,540.37
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	660.00
Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	1,800.00
Retired pay, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (certified claims).....	900.00
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).....	893.05
Total, Treasury Department.....	23,528.85

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1735630	S. Livingston & Son.....	National Capital Parks, District of Columbia (certified claims).		\$122.80

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

Executive.....	\$230,448.29
Independent offices:	
Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	\$137,798.40
Federal Security Agency:	
Food and Drug Administration.....	1,694.40
Office of Education.....	686.54
Public Health Service.....	4,510.87
Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	810.30

42 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS—Continued

Independent offices—Continued	
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration.....	\$10,654.37
National Labor Relations Board.....	718.36
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	2,444.60
Veterans' Administration.....	157,105.46
	<hr/> \$316,423.30
Department of Agriculture.....	38,095.88
Department of Commerce.....	36,685.83
Department of the Interior: Civil.....	9,668.61
Department of Justice.....	30,713.11
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army.....	\$600,440.63
Department of the Navy.....	1,948,582.03
	<hr/> 2,549,022.66
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues).....	
Department of State.....	17,637.79
Treasury Department.....	23,528.85
District of Columbia (to be paid from District of Columbia revenues).....	122.80
	<hr/>
Total.....	3,305,536.35

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 13, 1949.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: The Court of Claims of the United States rendered a judgment in favor of A. K. Brown Motors, Inc., Champion Motors, Inc., Thelma Lee Brown, administratrix of the estate of Arthur Kolah Brown, deceased (No. 48,925), in the amount of \$13,500, with interest, under date of April 4, 1949.

This judgment resulted from a suit in connection with the requisition of material under the provisions of Public Law 274 approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742). Regarding this matter, there is on file a letter from the General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation dated August 29, 1945, in which the Attorney General was advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will interpose no objection to its designation as the agency against which appropriations for the payment of judgments against the United States shall be charged in cases where such judgments are for amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for property which has been requisitioned by the Government and has been placed in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its former subsidiaries for disposition.

In view of the above, it is requested that the following authorization to pay the judgment in question be transmitted to Congress for inclusion in the deficiency bill now under consideration:

For the payment of judgment No. 48,925 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of A. K. Brown Motors, Inc., Champion Motors, Inc., Thelma Lee Brown, administratrix of the estate of Arthur Kolah Brown, deceased, \$13,500, with interest thereon at 4 percent per annum from December 16, 1942 to December 7, 1943, and on \$9,360.18 from December 7, 1943, to date of payment, as shown on schedule A-1.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A-1

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
48925	A. K. Brown Motors, Inc., Champion Motors, Inc.; Thelma Lee Brown, administratrix of the estate of Arthur Kolah Brown, deceased.	1 \$13,500	Apr. 4, 1949	June 6, 1949	July 5, 1949	Requisition by War Production Board of automobiles and parts.

¹ With interest thereon at 4 percent per annum from Dec. 16, 1942, to Dec. 7, 1943, and on \$9,360.18 from Dec. 7, 1943, to date of payment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 13, 1949.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$1,036,170.39, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

Court of Claims (schedule A) -----	\$540, 047. 04
United States district courts (schedule B) -----	496, 123. 35
Total -----	1, 036, 170. 39

These totals are itemized, by departments, in the appended schedules. However, with the exception of the amount of \$12,017.78 payable from postal revenues and shown on schedule B, the total may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury;

SCHEDULE A

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION						
48337	Alert Fishing Corporation.....	1,860,750.00	June 6, 1949	June 8, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Fishing vessel requisitioned.
47091	William G. Broadfoot, Jr., and Winston Broadfoot, trading as Broadfoot Iron Works, Leon A. Familant, Louis Friedlander.	2 30,000.00	Mar. 7, 1949	May 17, 1949	June 7, 1949	Requisition of yacht <i>Mayflower</i> .
48928	Tugboat H. C. Cadmus, Inc.....	60,000.00	June 6, 1949	June 9, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Requisition of tugboat.
	Total, independent offices.....	150,750.00				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS						
JUSTICE						
47393	Charles R. Bradford.....	1,617.42	May 2, 1949	May 11, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Immigration inspector, overtime.
47881	Irving Buchalter.....	1,426.44	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 27, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
48542	Gordon A. Griswold.....	1,382.20	May 2, 1949	May 11, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
48597	James H. Ireland.....	3,062.49	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 10, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
47130	Bruce Kauffman.....	208.00	May 2, 1949	May 11, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
48551	George E. Kendall.....	1,938.08	do	do	do	Do.
47086	Foster H. Lewis.....	3,696.21	do	do	do	Do.
47120	Lloyd P. Scott.....	1,428.37	June 6, 1949	June 13, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Do.
46808	Marshall J. Rockwell.....	3,530.69	do	do	do	Do.
48302	Charles A. Ripley.....	397.50	do	do	do	Do.
47635	Stella S. Ward.....	1,016.92	do	do	do	Do.
47926	Robert A. Poirier.....	1,084.31	do	do	do	Do.
48171	Arthur C. Archibald.....	717.68	do	do	do	Do.
48172	Ira G. Berry.....	63.23	do	do	do	Do.
48175	Edward J. Byrne.....	198.95	do	do	do	Do.
48193	Andrew J. Mawn.....	228.12	do	do	do	Do.
48204	Joseph Tokarz.....	832.28	do	do	do	Do.
48704	Saul Sidney Berzin.....	403.39	do	do	do	Do.
48706	Clyde F. McCarthy.....	929.64	do	do	do	Do.
	Total.....	24,361.92				

¹ With interest thereon from Aug. 20, 1946, at 4 percent per annum to date of payment, not as interest, but as a part of just compensation.

² With interest thereon at the rate of 4 percent per annum from July 31, 1942, to Nov. 17, 1943, together with interest at the same rate on \$20,497.50, the amount of the judgment less three-fourths of the amount tendered, from Nov. 17, 1943, to date of payment, such items of interest being allowed not as interest but as a part of just compensation.

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued						
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
47860	Lewis Supply Co., Inc.	\$21,824.00	June 6, 1949	June 8, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Contract for power units.
47867	Lesnow Bros., Inc.	15,483.28	May 2, 1949	May 11, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Contract for shirts.
	Total	37,307.28				
47957	Ellis D. Carey	1,200.35	June 6, 1949	June 8, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Overtime pay.
48416	Harold Kalandar	221.48	do	do	do	Do.
	Total	1,421.83				
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						
41941	Hazel L. Fauber, administratrix c. t. a.	388,686.00	Dec. 6, 1948	Apr. 22, 1949	Mar. 6, 1949	Infringement of patent.
TREASURY						
46986	Richard Allen	1,084.38	May 2, 1949	May 4, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Overtime pay, customs inspector.
47148	William J. Brown	5,159.11	do	do	do	Do.
46995	Alden H. Carlson	1,472.83	do	do	do	Do.
46915	Augustin P. Connor	2,780.08	do	do	do	Do.
46790	Clarence M. Crum	2,810.97	do	do	do	Do.
47033	Clarence C. Dearborn	462.64	do	do	do	Do.
46910	Aime V. Demers	2,594.64	do	do	do	Do.
46469	Andreas Fadness	672.07	do	do	do	Do.
46728	John H. Flanagan	1,598.29	do	do	do	Do.
47780	Arthur L. Gamson	1,924.47	do	do	do	Do.
47149	Cornelia A. Gates, as administratrix of the estate of Harry E. Gates, deceased.	14,145.23	do	do	do	Do.
46744	Vincent Gillioley	2,287.73	do	do	do	Do.
46879	Harry E. Gray	7,619.31	do	do	do	Do.
47342	Frank Hagan	1,261.65	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 10, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
46564	John J. Harris	1,874.22	May 2, 1949	May 4, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
46729	W. H. Hatcher, administrator of the estate of William E. Hatcher, deceased.	457.03	do	do	do	Do.
46870	Frederick E. Jackson	2,729.29	do	do	do	Do.
46880	Levi E. Jensen	1,811.52	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 10, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.

	May 2, 1949	May 4, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
Charles L. Johnston.....	2, 475.69	do	do	Do.
Eugene L. Kelley.....	1, 534.65	do	do	Do.
Max G. McGee.....	2, 741.16	do	do	Do.
Edward C. McKone.....	2, 405.98	do	do	Do.
Lunie C. Manning.....	577.83	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
James R. Marston.....	2, 152.79	May 2, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
Clarence E. Martinson.....	2, 039.38	do	do	Do.
Flack G. Milner.....	2, 325.34	do	do	Do.
Wesley W. Moulton.....	1, 072.77	do	do	Do.
John B. Murchison, Jr.....	1, 533.85	do	do	Do.
Carl C. Nelson.....	994.43	do	do	Do.
Lewis G. Paradis.....	2, 406.38	do	do	Do.
Elmer N. Russell.....	2, 815.79	do	do	Do.
Robert H. Russell.....	54.40	do	do	Do.
William J. Sands.....	1, 166.00	do	do	Do.
Borre Schmidt.....	1, 622.86	do	do	Do.
Henry C. Schwartz.....	1, 508.72	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
Harry I. Scott.....	2, 455.80	May 2, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
William H. Shane.....	489.90	do	do	Do.
Walter J. Shinn.....	1, 424.50	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
Henry C. Shorey.....	1, 721.79	May 2, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
Theodore A. Snyder.....	1, 257.77	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
Charles E. Stone.....	2, 820.38	May 2, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
Bernard H. Sullivan.....	1, 430.70	Jan. 3, 1949	Apr. 3, 1949	Do.
Martha I. Trask.....	255.93	do	do	Do.
William B. Van Buren.....	2, 657.98	do	do	Do.
Balie S. Waddell.....	2, 256.43	May 2, 1949	Aug. 2, 1949	Do.
Ivan A. Walls.....	2, 591.76	do	do	Do.
George J. Watts.....	1, 448.89	do	do	Do.
Mina I. Wood, as administratrix of the estate of Judson E. Wood, deceased.....	1, 195.52	do	do	Do.
Harry C. Young.....	2, 920.22	do	do	Do.
Raphael J. O'Hearn.....	1, 238.72	June 6, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Do.
Thomas J. McGrath.....	2, 284.42	do	do	Do.
Richard L. Lewis.....	5, 497.57	do	do	Do.
Frederick J. McMillan.....	2, 470.58	do	do	Do.
Bertram A. Powers.....	4, 152.65	do	do	Do.
Neal W. Gerrish.....	2, 816.64	do	do	Do.
Ozell J. Harbaine.....	14, 367.92	do	do	Do.
Philip Bickford.....	13, 525.57	do	do	Do.
Paul L. Ketchum.....	8, 677.11	do	do	Do.
Whitfield V. Sanborn.....	13, 779.63	do	do	Do.
Leon E. Goodwin.....	14, 110.40	do	do	Do.
William J. Goode.....	14, 392.62	do	do	Do.
Claude E. Wilson.....	12, 864.81	do	do	Do.
Peter W. O'Laughlin.....	2, 384.41	do	do	Do.
Walter L. Schauer.....	223.76	do	do	Do.
Eugene Giles.....	832.65	do	do	Do.
Hal V. Patton.....	1, 185.20	do	do	Do.
Robert H. Grace.....	2, 042.15	do	do	Do.

³ Together with an additional amount calculated at 4 percent per annum beginning Jan. 1, 1918, on the several amounts making up the sum of \$88,686, set forth in finding 24, until paid, said additional amount being allowed not as interest but as a part of entire and just compensation.

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Continued					
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued					
	TREASURY—continued					
46629	Earl C. Brunner	\$76.62	June 6, 1949	June 8, 1949	Sept. 6, 1949	Overtime pay, customs inspector.
46566	David R. Brown	2,989.37	do	do	do	Do.
46693	Paul W. Copestick	819.25	do	do	do	Do.
46834	Charles Albert	375.94	do	do	do	Do.
46794	Rex L. Stone	10,470.26	do	do	do	Do.
46836	W. T. Ogdon	840.88	do	do	do	Do.
	Total	237,520.01				
	Total, executive departments.	389,297.04				
	SUMMARY					
	Total, independent offices.	150,750.00				
	Total, executive departments.	389,297.04				
	Grand total	540,047.04				

SCHEDULE B

Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by Justice for appropriation	Act, and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
Civil 1901, eastern district, South Carolina.	William R. Beasley by his guardian ad litem, J. O. Beasley.	\$35,000.00	\$57.74	Dec. 23, 1948	May 6, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY					
Civil 354, eastern district, Virginia.	Morris Banks and Bernard Lipman.	6,105.33	-----	Mar. 1, 1949	May 27, 1949	Tucker Act. Balance owing for labor and materials.
Civil 4256-WM, southern district, California.	Pacific Electric Ry. Co., a corporation.	1,143.66	-----	Sept. 5, 1947	May 18, 1949	Tucker Act. Freight on steel shipments.
	Total, independent offices.	42,306.73	-----			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS					
	JUSTICE					
Civil 556, western district of Tennessee.	E. L. Emerson.	3,500.00	-----	Jan. 24, 1949	May 19, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injury and property damage.
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT					
	<i>Department of the Army</i>					
Civil 46-65, southern district of New York.	Acme Marine Service Corp.	8,300.00	-----	Apr. 25, 1949	May 4, 1949	Tucker Act. Wages paid by contractor to carpenters.
47 C 1403, northern district of Illinois.	Bay de Noquet Co.	4,000.00	-----	Apr. 18, 1949	May 16, 1949	Tucker act. Excess payments to Government, war prisoner labor.
Admiralty 150-382, southern district of New York.	Aleides Beauchamp, Jr.	50.00	-----	May 10, 1949	May 20, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 324, southern district of West Virginia.	F. C. Bowyer.	3,069.37	-----	May 4, 1949	May 17, 1949	Tucker Act. Lands taken in navigation improvement.

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by Justice for appropriation	Act, and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued					
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—con.					
	<i>Department of the Army—Continued</i>					
A 18018, eastern district of New York	Mary R. Brenton as personal representative of and as administratrix of the estate of Richard C. Brenton, deceased.	\$57,500.00	{ \$180.10 1,250.00 }	{ May 20, 1949 do }	June 1, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Death of libellant's husband.
Do	Trawler Medford, Inc.	24.25			do	Costs allowed respondent—impeached.
Civil 25540, northern district of Ohio	Florence F. Brouse, administratrix of the estate of Joanne C. Kyle, deceased	10,582.50	17.48	Apr. 28, 1949	June 8, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death.
Civil 25484, northern district of Ohio	Karl O. Townsend, administrator of the estate of Walter W. Hyde, Jr.	9,300.00	17.54	do	do	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death and loss of airplane.
27451 R, northern district of California	Deano Cerri and Edith M. Cerri	22,500.00	72.25	Nov. 5, 1948	May 6, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 3375, western district of Oklahoma	The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry Co., a corporation.	7,861.84		Oct. 30, 1947	June 2, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries to employee.
A 17801, eastern district of New York	Christian Christianson as personal representative of and as administrator of the estate of Jon Bjorn Einarson, deceased.	15,000.00	{ 56.75 1,250.00 }	{ May 20, 1949 do }	June 1, 1949	Public Vessels Act—Loss of life in collision at sea.
Do	Trawler Medford, Inc.	30.00			do	Costs allowed respondent—impeached.
A 17813, eastern district of New York	Christian Christianson as personal representative of and as administrator of the estate of Bjarni Eirikur Kristjansson, deceased.	45,000.00	{ 46.50 1,250.00 }	{ do do }	do	Public Vessels Act. Loss of life in collision at sea.
Do	Trawler Medford, Inc.	10.00			do	Costs allowed respondent—impeached.
336 Orlando, Civil, southern district of Florida	Betty Dyer	500.00	17.10	Apr. 11, 1949	June 2, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
337 Orlando, Civil, southern district of Florida	Carolyn Williams	750.00	17.10	do	May 31, 1949	Do.
25127 Civil, northern district of Ohio	Employers Fire Insurance Co., Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	213.91	17.72	Jan. 12, 1949	May 25, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Recovery by subrogee—assignee of insured.
A-18811, eastern district of New York	Walter P. Gardner, as sole surviving trustee of the property of The Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey as owner of barge C. R. R. 332.	2,693.74		May 11, 1949	May 24, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Damage to barge in marine collision.
Civil 1881, eastern district of South Carolina	Edna C. Hunt	1,588.51	101.34	Apr. 26, 1949	May 23, 1949	Tucker Act. Damage to property.

Case No.	Case Name	Amount	Date	Settlement	Remarks
A 17,675, eastern district of New York.	Gudmunder Johansson, as master of the motor fishing boat <i>Medford</i> .	150,000.00	June 1, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries—sinking of <i>Medford</i> .	
Do.	Gunlaugur Jonsson, seaman, of the motor fishing boat <i>Medford</i> .	11,000.00	do.	Do.	
Civil 1368, western district of Kentucky.	Raymond Leigh.	4,150.00	May 9, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and property damage.	
Civil 302, southern district of West Virginia.	Betty H. McCormick.	1,965.60	May 17, 1949	Tucker Act. Lands taken in navigation improvement.	
Adm. 149-280, southern district of New York.	James J. McCullough.	900.00	June 2, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries.	
A 136-212, southern district of New York.	New York Trap Rock Corp., as owner of the scow <i>J. Townsend Cassedy</i> .	1,200.00	do.	Public Vessels Act. Damage to scow.	
A-17944, eastern district of New York.	O'Brien Brothers, Inc., as owner.	301.20	May 26, 1949	Do.	
A 139-113, southern district of New York.	Pontin Lighterage & Transportation Corp., as chartered owner of the steam lighter <i>Andrey J. Pontin</i> , her engines, boilers, etc., and as bailee of the cargo of 280 steel drums of solvent laden on board thereof.	130.63	May 20, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Damage to lighter and cargo.	
Civil 10, 172, district of New Jersey.	Carmine Joseph Scarpino.	17.24	June 2, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.	
Civil 877, eastern district of Virginia.	Luella Tuck Blanks.	12,000.00	May 23, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injury and property damage.	
Civil 878, eastern district of Virginia.	Mildred W. Tuck.	2,000.00	do.	Do.	
Civil 879, eastern district of Virginia.	Helen G. Tuck Wilson.	4,000.00	do.	Do.	
Civil 880, eastern district of Virginia.	Uley G. Blanks.	5,500.00	do.	Do.	
Civil 2924, middle district of Pennsylvania.	Herbert H. Washabaugh.	6,373.00	May 25, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.	
A-148-239, southern district of New York.	David Rolle.	500.00	June 10, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injury.	
Civil 732 and 829, eastern district of Virginia.	Dino Straccioni.	100.00	June 9, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Property damage.	
Total		399,408.08			
Department of the Navy					
Civil 786, Hawaii.	Mary McConville.	500.00	May 12, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.	
27258 R, northern district of California.	Helmuth Pudwell.	25.00	May 26, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Property damage.	
27426-G, northern district of California.	Arlene Rohner.	5,000.00	May 18, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Death of Arlene Rohner's husband.	
Admiralty 749, southern district of Texas.	Harry Wajdak (subject to distribution).	25,000.00	May 9, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries.	
Admiralty 43 C 617, northern district of Illinois.	John I. Hay Co., owner of the motor vessel <i>Horace E. Horton</i> and barges <i>JH Co. 101</i> , <i>353</i> , <i>102</i> , and <i>112</i> .	8,163.36	June 10, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Collision at sea.	
Total		38,850.76			

Commissioner's fee.

² Costs awarded in cross-suit A 158-285.

*Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts,
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judg- ment	Transmittal by Justice for appropriation	Act, and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued					
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
	(Payable out of postal revenues)					
Civil 7397, eastern district of Penn- sylvania.	Frank Grasso-----	\$2,000.00	\$13.50	Feb. 21, 1949	May 19, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Per- sonal injuries.
Civil 24470, northern district of Ohio-----	Frank E. Ramsey-----	5,500.00	17.48	Jan. 3, 1949	June 3, 1949	Do.
Civil 900, eastern district of Virginia-----	Elizabeth Vinson-----	250.00	-----	Mar. 24, 1949	May 20, 1949	Do.
Civil 7159, western district of Penn- sylvania.	Mary Visokay, executrix, of the estate of Mary T. Visokay, deceased.	4,185.00	51.80	Apr. 8, 1949	May 31, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrong- ful death.
	Total-----	12,017.78	-----			
	Total, executive departments-----	453,816.62	-----			
	SUMMARY					
	Total, independent offices-----	42,306.73	-----			
	Total, executive departments-----	453,816.62	-----			
	Grand total-----	496,123.35	-----			

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1950 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,047,290 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH

JUNE 20, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 20, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$2,047,290 for the legislative branch.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
Washington 25, D. C., June 17, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$2,047,290 for the fiscal year 1950, for the legislative branch, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper," \$1,520, including additional compensation for the chief janitor; assistant manager of telephones (majority); and assistant manager of telephones (minority), at the basic salary rates of \$300; \$300; and \$500 per annum respectively, as authorized by House Resolution 255, adopted June 15, 1949.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Special and Minority Employees," including additional compensation for the minority employee (John W. McCabe); and the minority employee (pair clerk), at the basic salary rate of \$500 per annum each, as authorized by House Resolution 255, adopted June 15, 1949, \$1,380.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for "Clerk Hire, Members and Delegates," \$2,022,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)," \$500, to remain available until expended.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings," \$21,890.

These being estimates for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE COURT OF CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1950 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$130,000, FOR THE JUDICIARY,
COURT OF CLAIMS

JUNE 20, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 20, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$130,000, for the Judiciary, Court of Claims.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 17, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$130,000 for the fiscal year 1950, for the Judiciary, Court of Claims, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Repairs and Improvements," including structural alterations, additions, and other improvements to provide additional accommodations for the court, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$130,000.

The justification for this estimate submitted by the Court of Claims states that the additional amount is required to provide additional offices and hearing rooms necessary because of increased litigation before the court. Alterations incidental to the proposed addition to the main building would also provide more parking space for automobiles.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECU-
TIVE MANSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000, FOR THE COMMISSION
ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

JUNE 23, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$50,000 for the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., June 22, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$50,000, for the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, as follows:

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, fiscal year 1950, \$50,000.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide for the expenses of the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under Public Law 40 (81st Cong.) and under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, relating to the renovation or rebuilding of the Executive Mansion.

Since the appropriation for the actual expenses of renovation or rebuilding the Executive Mansion has now been made it is essential that funds be provided for the Commission at an early date.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,

Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5200

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1949

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

ABROAD

Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allocated to the Department of the Army, shall remain avail-

1 able to said Department until December 31, 1949, for
2 expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus prop-
3 erty located outside the continental United States, Hawaii,
4 Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the
5 care and handling of surplus property located in the United
6 States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued
8 available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling
9 of surplus property located in the United States but disposed
10 of to foreign governments.

11 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

12 . Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the
13 Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities
14 under an Act to promote the defense of the United States
15 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

17 Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds
18 appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the
20 provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United
21 States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available
22 for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims,
23 approved prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent inter-
24 change agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, fiscal year 1950, \$50,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; \$2,700,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pur-

1 suant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
2 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and
3 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
4 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and rent in the District
5 of Columbia, \$25,000.

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 1950", \$50,000.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and

13 Employment Service Administration

14 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for
15 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
16 ployment service administration," \$25,000,000; the limi-
17 tation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal
18 Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses
19 in connection with the operation of employment office
20 facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so
21 forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said
22 head is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That in addi-
23 tion to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby
24 made available to be used to the extent that the Federal
25 Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director

1 of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased
 2 costs of administration resulting from change in a State law
 3 or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
 4 and salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
 5 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
 6 Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot
 7 be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:".

8 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Bureau of Employment Security, 1950", \$300,000; and
 11 appropriations under this head shall be available for the
 12 temporary employment of persons, without regard to the
 13 civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor
 14 program.

15 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
 18 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
 19 Law 880), including personal services in the District of
 20 Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as
 21 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), 1950, \$150,000.

23 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal
 25 year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry

1 out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
 2 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other
 3 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 5 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
 6 or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as
 7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of claims pursuant to section
 9 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
 10 and a health service program as authorized by law (5
 11 U. S. C. 150) ; \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 12 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in or-
 13 ganizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
 14 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
 15 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
 16 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
 17 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
 18 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
 19 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
 20 (52 Stat. 1060) .

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

23 Salaries and Expenses

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 25 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under

1 this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation
2 Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of
3 referees, is increased from “\$93,800” to “\$170,300”.

4 SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

5 For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department
6 in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration
7 in accordance with the provisions under this head in the
8 Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949
9 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the
10 Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Con-
11 gress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000
12 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual
13 leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

14 For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance
15 Corporation in connection with property transferred to such
16 Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this
17 head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as
19 amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7,
20 Eighty-first Congress), \$4,000,000.

21 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

22 VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

23 For expenses (other than administrative expenses)
24 necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred
25 to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202

of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), 1950, \$4,036,570: *Provided*, That receipts from such functions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping.

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby continued available until June 30, 1950.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$281,250, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (c), 6 (b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representa-

1 tives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers
2 which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this
3 appropriation shall not be available for administrative
4 expenses.

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

7 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 Inspection and quarantine

10 For an additional amount for "Inspection and quaran-
11 tine, 1950," \$60,000.

12 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious
13 Diseases of Animals

14 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repay-
15 ment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts
16 transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year
17 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

20 Salaries and Expenses

21 Citrus blackfly

22 For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal
23 year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its
24 control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of
25 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the

1 suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread
2 of this pest, \$175,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO

6 COMMERCE

7 For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the
8 fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Adminis-
9 tration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price
10 Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconver-
11 sion, and all other functions of the former Office of Tem-
12 porary Controls, including personal services in the District
13 of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$15,000,
15 to be available for payment of accrued annual leave only.

16 VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September
18 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December
19 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements,
20 as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law
21 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia
22 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
24 diem for individuals, \$60,000.

1 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The appropriation under this head in the Department
4 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available
5 for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the
6 Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by
7 section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of
8 June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

9 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

10 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
11 Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
12 as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Wash-
13 ington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San
14 Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County
15 of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport,
16 County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile
17 Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis
18 Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the
19 purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as
20 amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as
21 the date of termination of war as contemplated by such
22 section.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
\$25,000.

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950,"
\$382,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not
in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller
General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related
to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department
may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for
such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the
Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price

1 Index, including personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the
3 Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and
4 classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of
5 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of
6 attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when
7 specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
11 \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer
12 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the
13 Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 FIELD SERVICE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Star Route Service

18 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Salaries, Railway Mail Service

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries,
22 railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer
23 of funds appropriated for personal services at field head-
24 quarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for
25 the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the

1 railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional
2 assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superin-
3 tendents at large.

4 Electric Car Service

5 For an additional amount for "Electric car service",
6 \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
7 "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
9 car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal
11 year.

12 Foreign Air Mail Transportation

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign
14 air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by
15 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transporta-
16 tion" for said fiscal year.

17 Domestic Air Mail Service

18 For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail serv-
19 ice", \$16,100,000.

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Do-
21 mestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

4 ORGANIZATIONS

5 The amount made available under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape
7 Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased
8 from “\$1,200” to “\$2,000”; and the amount made avail-
9 able under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board
10 is decreased from “\$4,203” to “\$3,403”.

11 Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available
12 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
13 1948, for the “International Civil Aviation Organization”
14 shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

15 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950
18 for “International information and educational activities,”
19 \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the
20 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of
21 the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

Division of Disbursement

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$97,500.

1 TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
2 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

3 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
4 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
5 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
6 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
7 by United States district courts and the United States Court
8 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229,
9 Eighty-first Congress, \$4,553,922.31, together with such
10 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
11 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
12 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
13 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
14 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
15 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
16 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
17 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
18 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
19 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
20 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
21 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KERR

JUNE 23, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JUNE 23, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5300]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 17, 217, 218, 229, 230, 231, and 237.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The total of budget estimates considered by the committee in connection with the accompanying bill is \$162,691,073.75. The committee recommends the amount of \$127,032,243.75, a reduction of \$35,658,830 in the budget estimates. Included in the bill are funds to supply certain deficiencies in the fiscal year 1949 as well as supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1950 as contained in amendments to the budget. Of the total amount of \$127,032,243.75 contained in the bill, \$4,553,922.31 is for the payment of claims and judgments. In addition to this latter amount, the bill contains \$268,807 for damage claims under the Federal Airport Act and \$679,854.44 for certified salary claims under the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or a total for claims in the bill of \$5,502,583.75.

In addition to the amount for claims, \$5,502,583.75, deficiencies for 1949 are \$51,273,100 against estimates of \$51,627,000, and appropriations for 1950 are \$67,055,560, against estimates of \$102,360,490.

THE JUDICIARY

Court of Claims, repairs and improvements.—The supplemental estimate for fiscal 1950 in the amount of \$130,000 for repairs and improvements, Court of Claims, is disallowed. It is believed that the additional improvements contemplated are not of sufficient urgency to necessitate their immediate construction. The committee is not convinced of the propriety of spending \$130,000 for the repair and improvement of a \$35,000 structure. The request, however, will be made a basis of further study by the committee and pending that study the expenditure of funds previously appropriated for repairs to the rear building is deemed inadvisable.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY ABROAD

The bill includes a reappropriation of \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance of \$18,300,000 previously appropriated for this purpose. This amount is to be used for the reconditioning, packing, and shipping of certain surplus military equipment to the Government of Iran in pursuance of an agreement entered into between that country and the Department of State. The contract price as well as the cost of handling and shipping this property is to be repaid to the United States over a period of years at a specified rate of interest. It was anticipated that this transaction would have been completed by the end of the current fiscal year but unforeseen obstacles encountered in the gathering, reconditioning, and shipping this equipment make the reappropriation necessary.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

The amount of \$100,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate of \$200,000, is recommended for the continued liquidation by the Treasury Department of accounts and activities under the original lend-lease program. Testimony before the committee last year indicated some possibility that the entire liquidation would be completed by the end of the current fiscal year. However, an unexpectedly sustained volume of freight and other claims as well as General Accounting Office exceptions make it necessary to extend this program into the ensuing fiscal year. The committee does not feel that sufficient effort has been exerted in this activity and wishes to impress upon the Treasury Department the necessity of completing this liquidation at the earliest possible date. The necessary procedures for the handling of these claims have been firmly established, the bulk of the claims have been disposed of, and the gradually diminishing number of claims can, in the opinion of the committee, be handled with the \$100,000 appropriation recommended in the accompanying bill. Moreover, it would seem that rather than maintaining a separate unit for the handling of these claims much of the

work can and should be integrated with the regular work of the Treasury Department.

The bill also includes a reappropriation of \$1,000,000 for the payment of claims under a patent interchange agreement entered into by this country and the United Kingdom under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act. It was testified that, at the present time, there is a total of approximately \$1,600,000 in pending claims which, after adjustments, can be settled within the reappropriation of \$1,000,000 being recommended.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The committee has disallowed the budget request of \$2,180,000 for this agency for use in the assembly of real property by purchase or condemnation for redevelopment of the Marshall Heights area in accordance with a plan approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the District Commissioners. The committee heard the opponents and proponents of the development program and was impressed by the divergence of opinions and the conflicting information expressed by those who favored and disapproved the project. For instance, proponents of the plan estimated that the ratio in favor of it was 65 to 35, while opponents reported that disapproval was practically unanimous. There must be a middle ground between these conflicting opinions.

Testimony was given to the committee that 90 percent of the property was in the hands of individual home owners and that these homes were largely paid for. Representatives of the Park and Planning Commission testified that many of the existing homes are located on lots 25 feet wide and about 100 feet deep, that the assessed value was 3 cents per square foot, and in general, would bring two times the assessed valuation, or about \$150. It is obvious that this sum would not be sufficient for the dispossessed home owner to make a down payment on a new home either in the new development or elsewhere. It necessarily follows that many of these unfortunate people would be dispossessed without any prospect of securing a home.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the District Commissioners withdraw their approval of the Marshall Heights plan and proceed to assist the residents of the area through development and improvement of the community by providing essential services. The Commissioners should extend every assistance such as the grading of streets, and the installation of water and sewer and other improvements in the same manner that other areas have been developed. The Engineer Commissioner of the District testified that where a new subdivision is being developed the District is automatically required to provide such facilities. The same recognition should be given to the Marshall Heights area.

Finally, the committee urges that the Commissioners lift a freeze order which has been in effect for several years as to utilities and now prohibits all repairs and improvements in the area. This order has stifled and retarded development and should be lifted immediately. Also, testimony was given that there are substantial acreages in this

locality already owned by the Government which are not in use and which could be used for a development program in the event such a plan is essential.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—For expenses of this agency during fiscal year 1950, the committee recommends \$2,700,000, a reduction of \$40,000 below the budget estimate. The 1949 appropriation was \$2,940,000 but approximately \$179,000 will not be spent due to savings attributable largely to a reorganization effectuated by the Director of the agency early in fiscal year 1949.

This agency functions independently pursuant to authority of and for the purposes set out in title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Budgetary provision for the agency is normally made in the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill but was omitted when that bill for 1950 was reported to the House on account of the then-existing legislative situation with respect to the basic law under which the service operates. Although the legislative situation is substantially unchanged, it is necessary to make provision for operation of the service in the year beginning July 1. As far as the committee can determine at this time, the amount recommended should be adequate for the coming fiscal year.

Boards of inquiry.—The bill includes \$25,000 for expenses of boards of inquiry appointed to work on labor disputes in which the national health or safety is imperiled. This item rests on section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. This appropriation is nothing more than a stand-by fund for expenses of such boards as may be appointed by the President; no one is in position accurately to forecast what the requirements will be. The 1949 appropriation was \$150,000 of which only about \$10,000 will be expended. The budget included an arbitrarily determined amount of \$75,000 for 1950. The amount of money needed is a case of one guess against another and that is the sole reason for the reduction below the estimate.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

For the various items under the Federal Security Agency a total of \$33,350,000 is recommended as supplemental to appropriations pending for fiscal year 1950 in the regular Labor-Federal Security bill. The total recommended is a reduction of \$8,146,500 below estimates of \$41,496,500. Comments on the individual items are set forth in the following paragraphs.

Office of Education, salaries and expenses.—Against the supplemental estimate of \$60,000 for 1950 for this item, the committee recommends \$50,000. This will provide for continuation on a reduced basis during 1950 of the surplus property donation program for educational institutions as authorized by Public Law 889, Eightieth Congress. Approximately \$140,000 was expended for this program in fiscal year 1949. There is pending in the regular 1950 bill \$75,600 which together with the \$50,000 now recommended by the committee would provide a total of \$125,600. This is a worth-while program and should have the funds necessary for its implementation. The committee's

reduction of \$10,000 is based in part on the belief that the Washington office staff can be reduced even more than proposed.

Grants to States for employment security program.—For administration of the unemployment compensation and employment service programs in the States during 1950, the committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$33,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 is earmarked as a contingency reserve to provide for increases in work loads or State costs unforeseeable at the present time. This is in accord with the budget recommendation except that the contingency fund has been reduced from \$16,000,000 to the afore-mentioned figure of \$8,000,000. When added to the \$135,000,000 now pending for these grants in the regular appropriation bill for 1950, the \$25,000,000 additional recommended for basic State allocations will provide a total of \$160,000,000 for immediate allocation. This compares with \$150,000,000 adopted by the House and Senate in the regular bill for 1950 based on estimated work loads and costs as they appeared in February. The evidence now available convinces the committee that a total basic allocation of \$160,000,000 should be made available. On the other hand, while there is no doubt that some provision should be made for dealing swiftly with such emergency situations in State operations as may arise out of unforeseeable work load or cost changes, there is no magic in the 10 percent contingency heretofore suggested and again proposed in the instant budget estimate. Under present conditions it is impossible to accurately forecast for this program but under all the circumstances, the committee believes that no more than \$8,000,000 should be set aside at this time as an emergency fund.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security.—The committee recommends \$300,000, a reduction of \$136,500, as a supplement to the regular 1950 appropriation for this Bureau which administers the Federal position of the joint Federal-State employment-security program. Of the amount recommended, \$160,000 is for operating interstate information stations as a part of the migratory agricultural labor program. That particular function has heretofore been handled by the States but for various reasons can be better handled by the Federal agency and in the revised estimate has been deducted from the State grants appropriation.

The remaining \$140,000 allowed will enable the Bureau to make some increases in staff—though not to the extent proposed—to intensify its work with the States in formulating and reviewing the make-up of State operating budgets to the end that a more equitable distribution of funds to the States, within the total Federal appropriation available, can be achieved. The matter of equitable distribution has for some time been a subject of controversy. It will also permit the Bureau to concentrate attention on working with the States in reexamining certain aspects of their operations which loom as more important and pressing under the current upswing in demands on the State services and benefit funds.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

The bill contains \$150,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. At the time of hearings on the item, June 17, the committee was advised that

members of the Commission had not been appointed or confirmed and that no office organization had been set up. Furthermore, no definite information was available as to when the Commission would be organized. The budget estimate was set up on the basis of approximately 11 months' operation. In view of this uncertainty the committee feels justified in effecting the reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$200,000 for this purpose.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

For salaries and expenses of the Board, the bill includes \$8,550,000, a reduction of \$450,000 in the budget estimate of \$9,000,000. The 1949 appropriation for the Board was \$9,400,000 for administration of functions assigned under the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Because of the many imponderables inherent in the situation at that time, the 1949 appropriation was necessarily based on a highly speculative case-load forecast—so much so that in addition to absorbing approximately \$500,000 Public Law 900 pay increases there will be an unexpended balance of about \$800,000. The committee is recommending approximately the same amount as the agency will use in 1949.

Provision for this agency is normally made in the regular Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill but on account of the legislative situation then existing with respect to the basic law under which the agency operates, it was omitted when that bill was reported to the House last March. The exact scope and status of the functions of the agency in the future are still pending legislative determination but in the meantime provision must be made for its financing as now constituted. Although fiscal year 1949 work load experience affords a more reliable basis for forecasting requirements for 1950 than was possible a year ago when the 1949 appropriation was made, experience in administration of the Labor-Management law is still somewhat limited. Evidence presented to the committee reflects an estimated over-all decrease in the number of cases presently expected to be filed in 1950 as compared in 1949 and within these totals, the volume for some categories of cases is expected to decline while others are estimated to increase. A number of uncertainties are in the picture at this point and in all the circumstances, the committee believes that the amount recommended should prove to be adequate.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$207,700 to provide for servicing two supplemental boards established in May 1949 under the Railway Labor Act to assist the Adjustment Board in working off more than a 2-year backlog of grievance cases pending before the Board involving the railroads and certain branches of organized railroad labor. The division of the Board handling this category of dispute cases has had a work backlog for several years which has been a source of threatened tie-ups of important railroads

and a complicating factor in an otherwise comparatively peaceful labor relations situation in this field.

Officials of the Board testified that it might well be possible to bring the work of this division up to date within 2 years and in approving the full budget estimate the committee urges officials of the Board to get the program under way with all possible dispatch and wishes to underscore the importance of winding it up at the earliest possible date. As a matter of fact, it probably should have been cleaned up by this time and the committee stands ready to give sympathetic consideration to any proposal to expedite the matter. A detailed report on the status of the program will be expected when the 1951 budget is considered.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

In the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1949 the Congress provided for liquidation of the War Assets Administration as of February 28, 1949, and that act provided for disposition of the residual functions and property of that administration. Subsequently that act was amended to extend the authority of the War Assets Administration and postpone the liquidation of that agency and disposal of its functions until June 30, 1949. The budget estimate for 1950, submitted on June 9, 1949, proposed continuation of the agency through the fiscal year 1950 and recommended an appropriation of \$26,500,000 for expenses during such fiscal year.

After considering the matter the committee has concluded that there is no advantage in continuing the agency and that, in order to provide for the orderly disposal of any remaining surplus as well as the liquidation of the affairs of this last remaining wartime agency, it should provide only for liquidation of its affairs. Therefore, the accompanying bill recommends the following appropriations:

To the Treasury Department, \$3,500,000, of which not less than \$2,500,000 shall be available for accrued annual leave due to the employees of the War Assets Administration.

To the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$4,000,000 for care and protection and other expenses incident to the management of real property transferred to the RFC from the War Assets Administration.

The Department of the Air Force will receive any remaining aircraft and components thereof and the appropriations for such Department will be adequate to pay all costs incident to the handling of such property.

The remainder of personal property, other than aircraft and components, will be transferred to the Bureau of Federal Supply, the appropriations of which should be adequate to cover such costs as may be incurred.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Vessel-operating functions.—Funds for the continuation of this activity were not included in the regular bill (Independent Offices) for the fiscal year 1950 because the authorization for continued operation during the fiscal year 1950 had not been approved by the Congress. However, under the terms of House Joint Resolution 235,

approved by the House of Representatives on May 16, 1949, and now pending in the Senate, the Commission's authority for the program would be extended from June 30, 1949, to June 30, 1950. Funds for passenger-vessel operations by the Maritime Commission, a major portion of the 1949 appropriation, were not requested for the fiscal year 1950.

The committee considered an estimate of \$4,910,000 for placing vessels in the reserve fleet and withdrawal therefrom, miscellaneous repairs, tug services, sundry expenses and a reserve for contingencies. In allowing a total of \$4,036,570, the committee has effected a reduction of \$873,430 in the budget estimate. The committee has specifically disallowed \$17,500 for inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping, it being of the opinion that inspections being performed by the Office of Merchant Marine Safety of the Coast Guard provide adequate protection insofar as compliance with safety requirements are concerned. In connection with the estimate of \$148,590 for maintenance of immobilized vessels in United States ports, the committee has effected a reduction of 50 percent, with the understanding that substantial savings will be made by the Commission in requiring in its contracts with the charterers that vessels being returned from charter shall be delivered to the most convenient point as specified by the Commission. The committee has effected further savings under the heading sundry expenses by denying funds for bunker fuel and other consumer goods and expenses in connection therewith where a vessel is returned from charter, and has inserted in the bill a provision prohibiting the commission from taking over an undue amount of consumer goods and supplies on the return of vessels by charterers. Substantial savings should be effected under this procedure. Additional savings have been applied proportionately by the committee.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The committee considered an estimate of \$525,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commission, regarded by the budget as necessary for its operations during the fiscal year 1950. Hearings held by the committee on June 17 disclosed that the members of the Commission had not been appointed or confirmed and no definite information was available as to when such appointments would be made or when the organization of the staff was contemplated. While the committee is not opposed to the general purpose of the act, it does not believe that the amount proposed in the budget estimate will be required, in view of the delay in organization, and that a substantial saving can be effected. For this reason it has recommended a total of \$281,250 for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Inspection and quarantine: For cattle tick eradication in Florida and Georgia the budget request is in the sum of \$68,000. The committee has allowed \$60,000. This appropriation is made to meet the emergency situation which has developed since the transmission of the regular budget for the fiscal year 1950. It had been believed that the

tick situation was under control in this area, in view of which the regular budget indicated a substantial reduction for 1950. Since then a new outbreak involving nine counties in Florida and one county in Georgia has threatened to spread to other Southern States. Approximately \$500,000 has been appropriated by the Florida Legislature for cooperation with the Federal Government in the eradication program. The Federal appropriation will provide suitable technical supervision. Tick eradication work has been carried on by the Department over a long period of years and has resulted in the all but complete eradication of this pest which has been a serious obstacle to the cattle industry of the South, at one time causing annual losses estimated as high as \$40,000,000. The suppression of the current outbreak in Florida and Georgia is of vital importance to the southern cattle industry.

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.—The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1949, permits the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the Department such sums as may be necessary to cope with emergency conditions threatening the livestock industry of the country. The amount of \$34,000,000 recommended in the accompanying bill is for the purpose of reimbursing the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts transferred and expenses incurred in pursuance of this authority. Specifically, the funds have been expended in Mexico in connection with the joint effort of that Government and the United States presently being made to eradicate and control the foot-and-mouth disease. It was testified that the operations in Mexico to date have included more than 16,000,000 vaccinations and slaughter and burial of more than 900,000 infected and exposed cattle. Considerable progress is being made as evidenced by the fact that the quarantine line is gradually being pushed southward and the area under quarantine has been reduced from about 250,000 to 200,000 square miles. During the past 2 months only 58 diseased cattle have been discovered. The total estimated cost of this operation during current fiscal year is estimated at something over \$66,000,000. The \$34,000,000 included in the bill represents the net due the Commodity Credit Corporation after giving consideration to the proceeds from the sale of canned meat and the estimated inventory of canned meat as of June 30, 1949.

While this program is of vital concern to the United States and its cattle industry, it would seem that costs in the succeeding fiscal year should be considerably less than those of the current year, not only for the reason that the disease is rather well under control but also because of greater operating efficiency. It is recognized that when the Department first embarked on this program, little was known as to conditions or as to what might be expected in the way of work load and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease into the United States. This undoubtedly was an extravagant operation and perhaps could not be avoided. Now that the work has been organized and minimized, the committee expects the Department to become more cognizant of the ultimate cost of this operation and to make a more concerted effort toward economy. Hearings before the committee disclosed that additional economies are possible and will be expected.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Citrus blackfly.—The bill includes \$175,000 for investigations of the citrus blackfly and for cooperation with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread of this pest. The amount carried in the bill is a reduction of \$30,000 below the budget estimate of \$205,000. The citrus blackfly is now prevalent in parts of Mexico less than 300 miles south of the Mexican border opposite the citrus-producing areas of the lower Rio Grande Valley and of southern California. This pest has caused excessive losses in the citrus-growing areas of Mexico and the Mexican Government has provided approximately \$750,000 annually to carry on the suppression program. Methods of control have not yet been developed to a point of satisfactory effectiveness. Additional research on methods of control and suppression is needed. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1948 provided \$100,000 for research on this problem which was made available until June 30, 1949. This money has been used to carry on studies (1) for securing natural enemies of the citrus blackfly from areas where the pest is native and prevalent, and (2) for conducting investigations to develop effective insecticides that could be safely used in Mexico on various hosts of the fly and testing them on a large-scale basis to demonstrate how they could be applied and the benefits that might be obtained from their use. Under the appropriation recommended in the accompanying bill, this research will be continued at substantially the same level of expenditure as in the current fiscal year and the balance of the appropriation will be available for cooperation with Mexico in actual suppression and eradication programs. It is believed desirable that the pest be eradicated in Mexico rather than wait for its invasion of United States territory.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Liquidation of war agencies transferred to commerce.—The committee recommends the amount of \$15,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1950, to be used for accrued annual leave. While there still is a small amount of work to be done, it is believed that it can be absorbed within the regular activities of the Department. The committee can see no justification for the retention of a separate organization with a number of high-salaried employees for the comparatively small and well-defined work load still remaining.

Voluntary agreements.—The bill includes \$60,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimate. The purpose of this appropriation is to administer voluntary agreements for the allocation of steel under Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, which expired March 1, 1949, but which has been extended to September 30, 1949. In view of the fact that no agreements are to be entered into and the activity is merely one of following through the agreements presently in effect, it is deemed that \$60,000 including necessary amounts for accrued annual leave, should suffice.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Foreign air-navigation facilities.—The request for \$270,000 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a communication station, control tower, and radio beacon at Tocumen Airport, Panama, is disallowed. In addition to the initial cost, it was testified that the annual cost of operation would be approximately \$100,000 per year. The cost to the Federal Government of the establishment and operation of air navigation facilities has been increasing steadily. There are a large number of airports in this country, many of which qualify under the CAA standards, for which control towers and other facilities have been requested but have not been granted. The civil air operations into the Panama area are now directed into Allbrook Field which is a United States Air Force base and which is adequately equipped to handle the present traffic.

Claims, Federal Airport Act.—The committee recommends \$268,807 for an additional amount for this item, the amount submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. Groups of claims totaling \$1,659,524 were included in the first and second deficiency bills. The committee was advised that there are approximately 40 additional claims pending and that the total cost of the program will approximate \$6,000,000. While the committee has recommended the amounts for the various airports as certified by the CAA, it is expected that every possible precaution be taken by CAA to see to it that all claims are fully justified. Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, now provides that, in case of a request relating to damage caused by operations of a military nature during time of war, such request may be submitted within 6 months after the termination of such war. The committee recommends language clarifying procedures for the filing of claims resulting from operations of a military nature.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Fees of witnesses.—The committee recommends \$382,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for an additional amount for fees of witnesses, 1950. This additional amount is necessitated by the passage of Public Law 59, approved May 10, 1949, which increased to \$4 the previous \$2 per day attendance fee payable to witnesses in the United States courts and before United States Commissioners. It also increased to \$5 the previous \$3 per day allowance for expenses of subsistence and increased to 7 cents the previous 5 cents per mile for going from and returning to places of residence.

Immigration and naturalization service.—The amount of \$679,854.44 contained in the bill for this service is the result of a Court of Claims decision of May 6, 1946, establishing liabilities of the Government for the payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services for immigration inspectors under the act of March 2, 1931. Approximately \$1,800,000 has already been paid or is in the process of payment. It is estimated that an additional amount of approximately \$520,000 is still to be paid. All of the claims have been reviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and have been certified by the Comptroller General.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics, revision of consumers' price index.—The budget estimate before the committee was for a 3-year appropriation of \$4,326,000 (including \$126,000 already pending in the regular 1950 appropriation bill) to make a complete revision of the consumers' price index, more commonly known as the cost-of-living index. The committee recommends \$1,126,000, including the \$126,000 above referred to, for expenses of the project in fiscal year 1950.

The index is used extensively for general economic planning and for manufacturing and marketing purposes. Wages of several million workers depend on the index either directly or indirectly in connection with determination of wage rates. The present index is based on income, expenditure, and consumption patterns of moderate-income urban families during the years 1934-36. It is known that those patterns have changed markedly in the past 12 years. Because of the wide usage of the index, the committee agrees that it is of first importance that the index be maintained on as sound a basis as possible. On the other hand, the committee believes that it would be more appropriate in the first year to provide only the amount necessary for preliminary plans for the project and for those parts of the over-all program which can be undertaken immediately. The budget was set up on a 3-year basis but the Secretary of Labor testified that it was his desire to have the project completed in a shorter period of time, and the committee hopes that will be possible. The project as proposed involves a number of future cost factors which appear to be somewhat speculative at this point and that is an added reason for granting only a portion of the funds at this time. The committee expects to review carefully the status and further requirements of the project when the 1951 budget is submitted.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICE

The bill provides new appropriations in the amount of \$20,301,000, a reduction of \$386,000 in the amount requested, of which \$19,301,000 is to pay for increased rates authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board for the air mail carriers. The remaining amount recommended for appropriation, \$1,000,000, is for an additional amount for the star route service, 1949, made necessary as a result of the enactment of Public Law 669 (80th Cong.) which authorized the Postmaster General to adjust the terms and rates of star-route contracts. The committee, in making a reduction of \$386,000 in the amount requested for this purpose, is expressing its belief that there has been an entirely too rapid rise in the rate of obligations incurred for this purpose and believes that the Department should be a bit more cautious in passing on applications for relief under the above-mentioned act.

In addition to the amounts appropriated, the committee has approved requests for the transfer of a total of \$1,482,200 from balances of amounts previously appropriated. Of this amount, \$1,257,200 is to provide for rate increases granted to carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The committee is approving a requested transfer of \$225,000 in 1950 appropriations from domestic air-mail service to the railway-

mail service to enable the Department to put into effect its plan for coordination of air and surface transportation of the mail. The committee was somewhat hesitant to approve this request as it felt that the proposal was only a piecemeal attempt at reorganization rather than a bold approach by the Department to come forth with a plan to improve the entire postal service at one time. The officials of the Department have assured the committee that this plan, when put into effect, will result in considerable improvement in efficiency. Such aims are most laudable and the committee hopes to see savings result from its adoption. The results which flow from the operation of this plan will undoubtedly have considerable bearing on whether or not approval is given to future requests for reorganization. The committee would like to see the Department, in the presentation of its 1951 estimates, be in a position to lay before the Congress a complete set of plans for whatever changes it might contemplate in the near future, rather than coming in with such requests one at a time on a supplemental basis.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States participation in international organizations.—The committee recommends that not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, for the International Civil Aviation organization shall remain available until June 30, 1950. Of the amount of \$3,750,000 appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, it is estimated that \$1,450,000 will be obligated by the end of the fiscal year 1949, leaving a balance of \$2,300,000, which is the amount the Bureau of the Budget recommended be continued available until June 30, 1950. The reduction of \$705,000 by the committee is recommended since no international action has yet been taken with respect to that amount. It was testified that requests for the full amount might materialize in the future. If and when they do materialize, they will be considered by the committee.

International information and educational activities.—The committee recommends the additional amount of \$1,800,000, a decrease of \$155,000 in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1950 for this item. This amount will provide for a continuation of the information and educational program in Korea, the responsibility for which was transferred from the Army to the Department of State on January 1, 1949. During the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30, 1949, funds for the program have come from the appropriation for "Government and relief in occupied areas." Although the amount recommended for the Korean program is somewhat larger than that provided for the information and educational program in many other countries, it is believed justified since Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity of democratic principles is being matched against the practices of communism. It is important that the continued United States interest in, and the support of, the Korean Republic be publicized throughout Korea. It is to be noted that approximately one-third of the amount of this appropriation represents the dollar equivalent of the Korean won to be spent in Korea. The appropriated funds covering this local currency will be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The requests considered by the committee for the Treasury Department totaled \$5,492,400 against which the committee has approved \$4,992,400.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act.—A request was made for an additional amount of \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year 1950. The sum of \$1,800,000 is carried for this purpose in the regular 1950 supply bill and the committee believes that the sum of \$4,000,000, which it recommends in the accompanying bill, will be sufficient to provide the necessary payments until a further review of the matter can be made at the next session of Congress. Payments under this program are made pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1943 and during the course of the hearings it was developed that there is no terminal date under the law for filing of claims. The committee recommends to the Department that it initiate legislation to establish a terminal date at as early a date as practicable after the Bureau of Internal Revenue closes its accounts with the taxpayers for the years in question.

Bureau of Accounts.—A request was made for \$257,000 to reimburse the Federal Reserve banks for expenses incident to handling deposits of taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. The witnesses before the committee indicated that a considerable saving in money will accrue to the Federal Treasury as a result of this new plan for handling these collections. At the time the estimate was submitted it was thought that the program would start on October 1, 1949, but subsequent planning has resulted in a delay until January 1, 1950. It is therefore apparent that \$175,000 will be sufficient to inaugurate the program and carry it for the last half of the fiscal year 1950, and the committee recommends this amount.

Two additional estimates for 1950 totaling \$735,400 were made and approved for the disbursement and issuance of checks in connection with the program of the Veterans' Administration for paying refunds of excess premiums on national service life insurance. Testimony indicated that this additional work load will fall upon the Division of Disbursement and the Office of the Treasurer sometime between November 1, 1949, and the end of this calendar year. The employees will be hired on a temporary basis and will probably be needed for about 4 months.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included:

On page 9, beginning in line 4, under the United States Maritime Commission:

: *Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping.*

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and stow chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, stow chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

On page 10, beginning in line 12, under the War Claims Commission:

: Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948.

On page 13, beginning in line 18, under Claims, Federal Airport Act:

: Provided, That for the purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as the date of termination of war as contemplated by such section.

On page 14, beginning in line 15, under General Provision, Department of Justice:

After the date of enactment hereof any claim (not in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller General, for fees, storage or other items of expense, related to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
230	Clerk hire, 1950-----	\$2, 022, 000. 00	\$2, 022, 000. 00	
230	Contingent expenses, stationery, 1949-----	500. 00	88, 100. 00	+ \$87, 600
	Total, House of Representatives-----	2, 022, 500. 00	2, 110, 100. 00	+ \$87, 600
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
230	Capitol Buildings and Grounds; House Office Buildings, 1950-----	21, 890. 00	21, 890. 00	
	Total, legislative branch-----	2, 044, 390. 00	2, 131, 990. 00	+ \$87, 600
THE JUDICIARY				
231	Court of Claims: Repairs and improvements, 1950-----	130, 000. 00		- 130, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
218	Defense aid, liquidation lend-lease program, 1950-----	200, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	- 100, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
218	District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, 1950-----	2, 180, 000. 00		- 2, 180, 000

237	Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, 1950-----	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE			
17	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	2,740,000.00	2,700,000.00	-40,000
17	Boards of inquiry, 1950-----	75,000.00	25,000.00	-50,000
	Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	2,815,000.00	2,725,000.00	-90,000
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
218	Office of Education: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	60,000.00	50,000.00	-10,000
	<i>Social Security Administration</i>			
218	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service administration, 1950-----	41,000,000.00	33,000,000.00	-8,000,000
218	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950-----	436,500.00	300,000.00	-136,500
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	41,496,500.00	33,350,000.00	-8,146,500
218	Motor Carrier Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	200,000.00	150,000.00	-50,000
17	National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	9,000,000.00	8,550,000.00	-450,000
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
218	National Railroad Adjustment Board: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	207,700.00	207,700.00	-----
	Surplus Property Disposal, 1950-----	-----	7,500,000.00	+7,500,000

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
218	United States Maritime Commission: Vessel operating functions, 1950----	\$4,910,000.00	\$4,036,570.00	—\$873,430
218	War Assets Administration: Salaries and expenses, special fund, 1950----	26,500,000.00	-----	—26,500,000
218	War Claims Commission: Administrative expenses, 1950-----	(525,000.00)	(281,250.00)	— (243,750)
	Total, independent offices-----	87,359,200.00	56,569,270.00	—30,789,930
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY				
218	Inspection and quarantine, 1950-----	68,000.00	60,000.00	—8,000
217	Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, 1949-----	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE				
218	Salaries and expenses, citrus blackfly, 1950-----	205,000.00	175,000.00	—30,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	34,273,000.00	34,235,000.00	—38,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
218	Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce, 1950-----	55, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
218	Voluntary agreements, 1949-----	85, 000. 00	60, 000. 00
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
218	Foreign air-navigation facilities, 1950-----	270, 000. 00	-----
218	Claims, Federal Airport Act, 1950-----	268, 807. 00	268, 807. 00
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	678, 807. 00	343, 807. 00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
217	Fees of witnesses, 1949-----	55, 500. 00	25, 000. 00
218	Fees of witnesses, 1950-----	382, 000. 00	382, 000. 00
217	Immigration and Naturalization Service: Payment of claims-----	679, 854. 44	679, 854. 44
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 117, 354. 44	1, 086, 854. 44
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
218	Bureau of Labor Statistics: Consumers' Price Index, 1950-----	1 4, 200, 000. 00	1 1, 000, 000. 00

¹ In addition \$126,000 derived from transfer.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
FIELD SERVICE				
<i>Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>				
217	Star route service, 1949-----	\$1, 386, 000. 00	\$1, 000, 000. 00	—\$386, 000
218	Salaries, railway mail service, 1950-----	(225, 000. 00)	(225, 000. 00)	-----
217	Electric car service, 1949-----	(59, 000. 00)	(59, 000. 00)	-----
217	Electric car service, 1948-----	(97, 200. 00)	(97, 200. 00)	-----
217	Foreign air mail transportation-----	(1, 101, 000. 00)	(1, 101, 000. 00)	-----
217	Domestic air mail service, 1949-----	16, 100, 000. 00	16, 100, 000. 00	-----
217	Domestic air mail service, 1948-----	3, 201, 000. 00	3, 201, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	20, 687, 000. 00	20, 301, 000. 00	—386, 000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES				
217	United States participation in international organizations, 1949-----	(800 00)	(800. 00)	-----

218	International information and educational activities, 1950-----	1, 955, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	— 155, 000*
	Total, Department of State-----	1, 955, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	— 155, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
218	Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1950-----	4, 500, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	— 500, 000
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
218	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	257, 000. 00	175, 000. 00	— 82, 000
	DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT			
218	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	637, 900. 00	637, 900. 00	-----
	OFFICE OF THE TREASURER			
218	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	97, 500. 00	97, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	5, 492, 400. 00	4, 910, 400. 00	— 582, 000
	Total, Title I-----	158, 137, 151. 44	122, 478, 321. 44	— 35, 658, 830
	TITLE II.—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS			
229	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----	4, 553, 922. 31	4, 553, 922. 31	-----
	Grand total-----	162, 691, 073. 75	127, 032, 243. 75	— 35, 658, 830

Union Calendar No. 355

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

[Report No. 879]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1949

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

ABROAD

Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allocated to the Department of the Army, shall remain avail-

1 able to said Department until December 31, 1949, for
2 expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus prop-
3 erty located outside the continental United States, Hawaii,
4 Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the
5 care and handling of surplus property located in the United
6 States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued
8 available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling
9 of surplus property located in the United States but disposed
10 of to foreign governments.

11 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

12 Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the
13 Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities
14 under an Act to promote the defense of the United States
15 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

17 Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds
18 appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the
20 provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United
21 States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available
22 for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims,
23 approved prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent inter-
24 change agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, fiscal year 1950, \$50,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; \$2,700,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pur-

1 suant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
2 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and
3 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
4 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the District
5 of Columbia, \$25,000.

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 1950", \$50,000.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
13 Employment Service Administration

14 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for
15 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
16 ployment service administration," \$25,000,000; the limi-
17 tation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal
18 Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses
19 in connection with the operation of employment office
20 facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so
21 forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said
22 head is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That in addi-
23 tion to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby
24 made available to be used to the extent that the Federal
25 Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director

of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from change in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid and salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:".

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950", \$300,000; and appropriations under this head shall be available for the temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 880), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), 1950, \$150,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry

1 out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
 2 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other
 3 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 5 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
 6 or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as
 7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section
 9 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672);
 10 and a health service program as authorized by law (5
 11 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 12 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in or-
 13 ganizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
 14 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
 15 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
 16 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
 17 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
 18 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
 19 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
 20 (52 Stat. 1060).

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

23 Salaries and Expenses

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 25 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under

1 this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation
2 Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of
3 referees, is increased from “\$93,800” to “\$170,300”.

4 SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

5 For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department
6 in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration
7 in accordance with the provisions under this head in the
8 Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949
9 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the
10 Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Con-
11 gress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000
12 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual
13 leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

14 For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance
15 Corporation in connection with property transferred to such
16 Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this
17 head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as
19 amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7,
20 Eighty-first Congress), \$4,000,000.

21 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

22 VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

23 For expenses (other than administrative expenses)
24 necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred
25 to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202

1 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501),
2 1950, \$4,036,570: *Provided*, That receipts from such func-
3 tions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the
4 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That
5 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for
6 surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau
7 of Shipping.

8 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
9 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
10 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
11 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission
12 shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay
13 for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except
14 with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the
15 Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel
16 and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-
17 chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums
18 shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
19 expense.

20 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

21 Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and
22 other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby con-
23 tinued available until June 30, 1950.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$281,250, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (c), 6 (b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representa-

1 tives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers
2 which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this
3 appropriation shall not be available for administrative
4 expenses.

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

7 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 Inspection and quarantine

10 For an additional amount for "Inspection and quaran-
11 tine, 1950," \$60,000.

12 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious
13 Diseases of Animals

14 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repay-
15 ment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts
16 transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year
17 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

20 Salaries and Expenses

21 Citrus blackfly

22 For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal
23 year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its
24 control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of
25 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the

1 suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread
2 of this pest, \$175,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO

6 COMMERCE

7 For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the
8 fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Adminis-
9 tration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price
10 Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconver-
11 sion, and all other functions of the former Office of Tem-
12 porary Controls, including personal services in the District
13 of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$15,000,
15 to be available for payment of accrued annual leave only.

16 VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September
18 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December
19 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements,
20 as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law
21 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia
22 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
24 diem for individuals, \$60,000.

1 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The appropriation under this head in the Department
4 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available
5 for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the
6 Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by
7 section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of
8 June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

9 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

10 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
11 Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
12 as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Wash-
13 ington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San
14 Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County
15 of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport,
16 County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile
17 Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis
18 Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the
19 purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as
20 amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as
21 the date of termination of war as contemplated by such
22 section.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 FEES OF WITNESSES

4 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
5 \$25,000.

6 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950,"
7 \$382,000.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
10 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
11 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
12 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
13 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

14 GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not
16 in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller
17 General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related
18 to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department
19 may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for
20 such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

23 REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

24 For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the
25 Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price

1 Index, including personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the
3 Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and
4 classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of
5 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of
6 attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when
7 specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
11 \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer
12 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the
13 Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 FIELD SERVICE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Star Route Service

18 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Salaries, Railway Mail Service

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries,
22 railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer
23 of funds appropriated for personal services at field head-
24 quarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for
25 the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the

1 railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional
2 assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superin-
3 tendents at large.

4 Electric Car Service

5 For an additional amount for "Electric car service",
6 \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
7 "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
9 car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal
11 year.

12 Foreign Air Mail Transportation

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign
14 air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by
15 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transporta-
16 tion" for said fiscal year.

17 Domestic Air Mail Service

18 For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail serv-
19 ice", \$16,100,000.

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Do-
21 mestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

4 ORGANIZATIONS

5 The amount made available under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape
7 Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased
8 from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made avail-
9 able under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board
10 is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

11 Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available
12 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
13 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization"
14 shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

15 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950
18 for "International information and educational activities,"
19 \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the
20 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of
21 the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

Division of Disbursement

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$97,500.

1 TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
2 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

3 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
4 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
5 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
6 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
7 by United States district courts and the United States Court
8 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229,
9 Eighty-first Congress, \$4,553,922.31, together with such
10 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
11 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
12 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
13 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
14 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
15 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
16 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
17 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
18 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
19 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
20 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
21 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Union Calendar No. 355

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

[Report No. 879]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KERR

JUNE 23, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 235. Joint resolution to continue the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 22, 23, and 24 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States No. 49-16.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1949.
The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely,

LOUIS B. HELLER.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 268).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., of New York, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further privileged resolution (H. Res. 269).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That LOUIS B. HELLER, of New York, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Lands.

The resolution was agreed to.

THIRD DEFICIENCY BILL, 1949

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 40 minutes, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGLESWORTH] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5300, the third deficiency bill, 1949, with Mr. YOUNG in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may need.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, this third deficiency appropriation bill will probably be the last appropriation bill of the present session of Congress.

The bill contains funds totaling \$127,032,243.75. The estimates considered by the committee amounted to a total of \$162,691,073.75. Thus the committee has reduced the estimates considered by more than \$35,600,000. Of the amount recommended in the bill, something over \$5,500,000 is for payment of damage claims and judgments against the United States.

Excluding the damage claims, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 were \$51,627,000, and the total of appropriations contained in the bill against that estimate is \$51,273,100.

Activities for which funds are recommended in the bill include care, handling, and disposal of surplus property abroad, final liquidation of the lend-lease program, vessel-operating functions of the Maritime Commission, administration of the War Claims Commission, and others I shall subsequently refer to.

Very little savings could be effected in the items presented, as deficiencies for the current fiscal year because in most instances the deficiencies had already been incurred owing to added responsibilities, or due to the enactment of legislation subsequent to the passage of the regular appropriation bills last year. There is \$34,000,000 in the bill to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures made by the Department of Agriculture in the control and eradication of the hoof and mouth disease in Mexico. This money has already been expended under provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1949, and there was nothing we could do about it.

Also included in the fiscal year 1949 figure is \$16,100,000 for the domestic air mail service of the Post Office Department, made necessary by increased rates authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board. There are also included several Post Office items for the fiscal year 1948,

likewise resulting from the increased rates approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board and by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the fiscal year 1950 the budget estimates totaled a little over \$102,000,000. Against this total request the committee is recommending \$67,055,560. Within this latter amount is an item of \$2,022,000 for extra clerk hire which is recommended as a result of recent action by the Congress providing for this added expense. By far the largest item in the bill for the fiscal year 1950 is that for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration. This amounts to \$33,000,000, although the budget estimate for this item is \$41,000,000. Testimony before the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee, which considered this request for the committee, revealed a very urgent situation in the States in connection with this program. The unemployment claims work load has increased substantially since the regular budget was considered in February and the turn-over in employment is creating an added problem, as you are aware.

While this is a direct appropriation, the States actually contribute a portion of taxes on employers for the administration of this program.

Another item of major importance is the \$8,550,000 recommended for the National Labor Relations Board. Funds for the operations of this agency are normally provided in the regular annual Labor-Federal Security bill, but because of the fact that legislation governing the exact scope and status of the functions of that agency was pending at the time the regular bill was considered, it was omitted at that time. The situation is still unchanged, but some provision must be made for the agency in the meantime.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is in circumstances similar to those mentioned regarding the National Labor Relations Board. The Mediation and Conciliation Service functions independently pursuant to authority of and for the purposes set out in title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Budgetary provision for the agency is normally made in the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill but was omitted when that bill for 1950 was reported to the House on account of the then existing legislative situation with respect to the basic law under which the service operates. Although the legislative situation is substantially unchanged, it is necessary to make provision for operation of the service in the year beginning July 1. The committee recommends \$2,700,000 for this agency in fiscal 1950, a reduction of \$40,000 below the budget estimate.

I want to say a word about surplus property disposal. The Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1949 contained a provision for liquidating the War Assets Administration. The administration subsequently decided that this agency should be continued until June 30 of this year and a deficiency estimate was approved in order that more time may be available for liquidating.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1950 for this agency is \$26,500,000. The subcommittee on independent offices deter-

mined, and rightfully so, that we should finally liquidate this last remaining war-time agency. Accordingly, the bill contains no money for the War Assets Administration as such, but does include in lieu thereof \$3,500,000 for the Treasury Department, and \$4,000,000 for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is believed that this money will be adequate to allow these two agencies of the Government to finally terminate the surplus property problem and enable the Government to relieve itself of excessive administrative costs which are inherent in the operation of any Federal organization. The Government should get out of the retail business as rapidly as possible, and I hope that the committee and the House will concur in this recommendation.

Funds are also included in the bill for certain activities of the Department of State. Financing United States participation in the International Civil Aviation organization is provided by reappropriation of unexpended balances. Although \$2,300,000 was requested by the Bureau of the Budget for this purpose, the committee recommends a reduction of \$705,000 since no international action has yet been taken with respect to the amount requested.

For international information and educational activities the sum of \$1,800,000 is provided in the bill, a decrease of \$155,000 in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1950 for this item. This amount will provide for a continuation of the information and educational program in Korea, the responsibility for which was transferred from the Army to the Department of State on January 1, 1949. During the 6-month period from January 1 through June 30, 1949, funds for the program have come from the appropriation for "Government and relief in occupied areas." Although the amount recommended for the Korean program is somewhat larger than that provided for the information and educational program in many other countries, it is believed justified since Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity of democratic principles is being matched against the practices of communism. It is important that the continued United

States interest in, and the support of, the Korean Republic be publicized throughout Korea.

There is very little else I can add in explanation of the bill. The report presented to you is in adequate detail, perhaps in greater detail than deficiency reports usually run. I believe it to be a good bill and hope that all items contained therein will receive full approval of the House.

Your committee is most fortunate in having a very careful and thorough executive secretary who prepares these reports, Mr. C. D. Orescan, and I assure you that he is always delighted to explain any item in our report and disclose the facts which induced the committee to recommend every dollar which is in this bill. These reports are always available before these matters come up in the House and may be secured by a request to our secretary.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very glad the committee made the money available for the amputees who have not yet been able to apply for their cars. That is made available in the bill on page 9, is that correct?

Mr. KERR. The gentlewoman is correct.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries a total of about \$127,000,000, and is about \$35,600,000 below the budget estimates.

It really represents the work of some 6 out of the 9 subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, the work having been divided up, and then brought together in the bill, which is before you at this time. There are Members present, I think, of each subcommittee that handled items in the bill, who can comment if necessary upon the particular items which came before them for consideration.

Personally, as a member of the deficiency subcommittee, in view of the ex-

planation which the chairman of that subcommittee has just given, I have only one item in mind in respect to which I will comment briefly in passing.

I refer to the item of \$34,000,000 for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease.

I appreciate fully the importance of the work in this connection, but I think no one can read the hearings without coming to the conclusion that there has been much unnecessary expenditure in connection with this work.

Almost every item in 1949 exceeds the cost of the same item in 1948. For administration expenses alone we are putting up well over \$2,000,000 a month, compared with about \$100,000 contributed by the Government of Mexico. We have some 600 people patrolling a border 1,900 miles in length, or a little over 3 miles on an average per individual. In addition to these 600 people we have some 1,070 people employed in this work, as well as some 5,240 Mexicans secured through the Mexican Government.

We are engaged in an extremely costly program of canned-meat purchases which we are forbidden by law to resell in the United States, and on which we are losing, when we sell abroad, at least 33 percent under the most favorable conditions.

Progress has been made. The infected area is smaller than it was. During the last 2 months only 58 infected cattle have been discovered.

While it is impossible to do anything in respect to the item in this bill, because it is merely a case of reimbursing amounts that have been borrowed from the Commodity Credit Corporation, the committee has inserted in the report very definite language, indicating that it will expect very substantial economies in this work during the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. Chairman, the consideration of this bill completes the initial action of the House with respect to regular appropriations during the present session of the Congress.

I have here a table which has been prepared for me, which summarizes the action of the House to date. Under leave to extend my remarks, I shall insert it at this point in the RECORD:

Appropriation comparisons as passed by the House, June 24, 1949

	1949 approved by Eightieth Congress		1950 request		House action		House action versus 1950 request		House action versus 1949 approved	
	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Appropriation	Contract authorization	Appropriation	Contract authorization
Independent offices.....	\$6,787,102,402	\$620,576,500	\$7,775,566,830	\$983,500,000	\$7,104,571,603	\$942,314,628	-\$670,995,227	-\$4,118,372	+\$317,469,201	+\$321,738,128
Civil functions.....	641,575,666		767,733,220		593,292,270		-174,440,950		-48,283,396	
State-Justice-Commerce.....	511,129,662	85,741,499	740,023,456	68,000,000	684,616,102	62,600,000	-55,407,354	-5,400,000	+173,486,440	-23,141,499
Labor-Federal Security.....	1,866,053,700	114,854,750	2,235,065,685	97,377,300	2,211,794,085	106,707,300	-23,271,600	+9,330,000	+345,740,385	-8,147,450
Treasury-Post Office.....	2,244,727,680	300,000,000	3,172,666,750	211,000,000	3,072,817,903	250,000,000	-99,848,847	+39,000,000	+828,090,223	-50,000,000
Agriculture.....	577,546,953	7,900,000	726,879,908		1,943,117,979		+216,238,071		+365,571,026	-7,900,000
District of Columbia.....	99,729,483		103,321,427		98,923,621		-4,397,806		-805,862	
Government corporations.....	38,479,061								-38,479,061	
Interior.....	407,836,974	51,647,500	616,805,020	55,300,000	536,461,908	41,112,500	-80,343,112	-14,187,500	+128,624,934	-10,435,000
Armed services.....	11,403,477,413	2,545,000,000	13,219,835,700	2,058,546,000	13,272,815,800	2,636,301,000	+52,980,100	+577,755,000	+1,869,338,387	+91,301,000
Deficiencies, supplemental, etc.....	2,034,554,306		1,938,994,047	302,360,000	1,866,887,092	270,954,000	-72,106,955	-31,406,000	-167,667,214	+270,954,000
Foreign aid.....	6,030,710,228		6,322,200,000		6,127,251,426		-194,948,574		+96,541,198	
Legislative.....	56,140,401	20,600,000	73,898,184		62,200,705		-11,697,479		+6,060,304	-20,600,000
Total.....	32,699,063,929	3,746,220,249	37,692,990,227	3,776,083,300	36,574,750,494	4,309,989,428	-1,118,239,733	+533,906,128	+3,875,686,565	+563,769,170

¹ House report adjusted for errors.

² Includes \$500,000,000 for refunding internal-revenue collections. Subsequently handled as an offset against receipts.

³ Adjusted to 10½-month basis.

A—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Aug. 17, 1948.

B—House reports.

C—Senate reports.

Briefly, the table indicates that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Eightieth Congress made available through appropriations about \$32,699,000,000, and through contract authorizations about \$3,746,000,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, the budget recommendations of the President call for funds through appropriations amounting to some \$37,692,000,000 and through contract authorizations to some \$3,776,000,000.

The House action to date, assuming that the amounts recommended in this bill are approved, makes available through appropriations some \$36,574,000,000 and through contract authorizations some \$4,309,000,000.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, if we consider both appropriations and contract authorizations, the House has already made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, funds in excess of those made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, to the extent of over \$4,439,000,000, an increase of more than 12 percent; having reduced the budget estimates with respect to the fiscal year 1950 by about \$548,000,000, or about 1.6 percent.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, some \$6,650,000,000 has been made available, through permanent appropriations, which require no action by the Congress.

While the final action by the Senate and in conference is not yet completed, the indications to date are that the funds made available by the House will be substantially increased before enactment into law.

The totals given do not, of course, include such further funds as may be required for implementing the Atlantic Pact, or because of the enactment of additional legislation recommended by the President.

The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue has recently estimated 1950 receipts at \$38,900,000,000, from which it would appear that a deficit for the next fiscal year is already assured.

This is a discouraging picture, Mr. Chairman, particularly in the light of the recent sharp decline in Federal revenue, for those who believe that a balanced budget, reduced taxation, and decreased cost of living, are called for in the interest of the national welfare.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HAND. Can the gentleman assure us that the present bill provides sufficient appropriations for the proper maintenance of the unemployment offices in the unemployment security division? The gentleman will recall that some of those offices were required to close several months ago. I am a little anxious about that situation since the unemployment is increasing.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I share the gentleman's concern. At the time which he has in mind I supported an amendment on the floor of the House, which was defeated and later adopted by the other body, which would have materially increased the funds provided for this purpose.

I am not a member of the subcommittee which handled this particular item, and I will ask the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] to correct me if I am wrong. My understanding, however, is that the reduction of \$8,000,000 shown in the committee report is in respect to a contingency fund of \$16,000,000, and that the outright appropriation provided results in about \$160,000,000 for the next fiscal year as compared with about \$150,000,000 for this year.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As compared with about \$140,000,000 for this year. The only reduction was in the contingency fund. In other words, we have gone up to \$160,000,000. The department itself could not tell us what the prospective load would be, although its testimony now as compared with that given in February shows a sharply rising number in unemployed. However, it can come back in January if the load is increased, and get whatever is necessary to make these grants to the States.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand that over and above the direct appropriation there is also provided an \$8,000,000 contingency fund.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. HAND. The gentleman will recall the anxiety on the part of Members concerning the failure to appropriate for the War Claims Commission in order to take care of the proper claims of the defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. There was a virtual promise made by the committee to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] and others who were concerned with that, in the second deficiency appropriation bill. I observe there is a provision for the War Claims Commission, which has been cut from the budget recommendation of \$525,000 to \$281,250. Does the gentleman feel that is sufficient for the present purposes and to get the machinery going for the persons who suffered in the Philippines?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that I am happy that at last an item has been inserted in an appropriation bill to take care of these claims of veterans and others for whom the Commission is responsible. My understanding is that the reduction to which the gentleman refers was due to the fact that the organization of this Commission is to be delayed longer than anticipated. I will ask the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] to confirm my understanding in this connection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is entirely correct. The subcommittee is not resistant to any money which the Commission needs.

Mr. HAND. I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate the action of the committee in that respect.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. As I understand it, this is the last deficiency appropriation bill for this session of the Congress.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. We were so advised in the full committee, and I hope that will prove to be the fact.

Mr. CANFIELD. While it is true that the House has been quite prompt in the passage of the regular supply appropriation bills, is it not also true that last year and the year before the Eightieth Congress was far ahead in the final enactment of the regular supply bills?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My memory in that connection is in accord with the gentleman's.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. How much of an increase or decrease is there in this legislation as compared with the budget estimates?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The total carried in the deficiency bill now under consideration is about \$127,000,000. That is about \$35,600,000 below the budget estimates.

Mr. REES. The gentleman called attention to the fact that the House on the one hand and the other body on the other hand have already obligated the Treasury for something more than \$4,000,000,000 in excess of 1949 appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The statement I made was that the House action to date, leaving out of the picture the action of the other body, had resulted in making available funds in respect to fiscal year 1950 in excess of those made available in respect to the current fiscal year to the extent of over \$4,439,000,000. This figure includes both appropriations and contract authorizations.

Mr. REES. That overruns the budget estimate already, does it not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is about 12 percent over the appropriations made by the Eightieth Congress in respect to the current fiscal year. It is about 1.6 percent below the Budget estimates of the President in respect to the next fiscal year.

Mr. REES. At the rate we are going we shall have obligated the Treasury of the United States beyond the Budget estimate.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That depends on the action in the other body and in conference, of course; the signs are not very propitious.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to inform the membership of the committee that this third deficiency bill represents the judgment of not only the Deficiency Committee but also members of the subcommittees of the full Committee on Appropriations, because, in the considered judgment of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in giving to the regular sub-

committees which handled the various supply bills for the various agencies of the Government in order that they could study the additional and supplemental requests, I feel that considerable money has been saved—over thirty-seven million under the budget. Heretofore, I took the floor and objected to agencies coming to the Deficiency Committee for additional money without giving full information to the regular subcommittees which from year to year spend considerable time in studying all phases of the money requests from the different agencies. Many times the Deficiency Committee had no time to go into all of the details as have the regular subcommittees; frequently, we members of the subcommittees are disappointed when we suddenly find supplemental requests from the various agencies which were not discussed with or disclosed to us when we considered the regular annual request from these agencies. This change, in my opinion, has resulted in considerably better feeling between the subcommittees and the

regular Deficiency Committee members, and if continued it will result in more savings. I am glad to support any further change in procedure if it will effect more economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of time on this side to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this bill is the third and last deficiency bill of the session. And in view of the fact that there now seems to be little prospect of an extra session this year, we may take it for granted that it is the last appropriation bill which will be reported by the Appropriations Committee to the House in either the fiscal or calendar year.

It closes an extraordinary record of appropriations. Concluding with this bill we have disposed of one of the largest appropriation programs more effectively and in less time than ever before in the history of the American Congress.

We began the first hearings on these bills on the 29th of January and by the

15th day of April—before the Easter recess—we had reported to the House, and the House had passed and messaged to the Senate, every major supply bill for this session of Congress—a record without parallel in any previous session of Congress.

As a result of the reorganization of the subcommittee system of the Committee on Appropriations at the beginning of the session, under which members have been assigned to a single bill and all major bills have been considered simultaneously, the committee had reported, and the House had passed, all annual supply bills by April 15.

And so well had the bills been digested that no amendments of any importance were made either in the whole committee or in the House. It is a record without precedent in Federal finance.

I append, at this point, a statement showing the date upon which the appropriation bills for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress were reported, and the date on which they passed the House and were transmitted to the Senate.

No. of bill	Title	Reported	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to conference	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Law No.
							House	Senate		
	APPROPRIATION BILLS									
H. R. 2632.....	First deficiency, 1949 (Rept. No. 111).....	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	Mar. 22	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	May 16	May 16	May 24	71
H. R. 3082.....	District of Columbia, 1950 (Rept. No. 167).....	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	June 17	June 21	June 22	June 24	June 24		
H. R. 3083.....	Treasury and Post Office, 1950 (Rept. No. 168).....	do.	Mar. 3	Apr. 29	May 11	(May 18) June 23	June 15	June 22		
H. R. 3333.....	Labor and Federal Security, 1950 (Rept. No. 228).....	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Apr. 14	May 17	June 7	June 23	June 24		
H. R. 3734.....	Civil functions, 1950 (Rept. No. 307).....	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	May 10	May 20	June 1				
H. R. 3838.....	Interior, 1950 (H. Rept. 324).....	Mar. 28	Mar. 30							
H. R. 3997.....	Agriculture, 1950 (Rept. No. 384).....	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	May 10	May 19	June 7	June 24	June 24		
H. R. 4016.....	State, Justice, Commerce, 1950 (Rept. No. 386).....	Apr. 5	Apr. 7	June 1	June 7	June 9				
H. R. 4046.....	Second deficiency, 1949 (Rept. No. 401).....	Apr. 6	Apr. 8	do.	June 2	June 13	June 15	June 20		
H. R. 4146.....	National military, 1950 (Rept. No. 417).....	Apr. 9	Apr. 13							
H. R. 4177.....	Independent offices (Rept. No. 425).....	Apr. 11	Apr. 14							
H. R. 4830.....	Foreign aid, 1950 (Rept. No. 657).....	May 23	May 26							
H. R. 5060.....	Legislative, 1950 (Rept. No. 763).....	June 8	June 9	June 14	June 15	(House agrees to Senate amendments June 16, 1949)			June 22	118
H. R. 5300.....	Third deficiency, 1949 (Rept. No. 879).....	June 23	June 24							

The significant feature, however, is not the effectiveness or the expedition with which the supply bills have been disposed of this session, but the fact that this is the first step preliminary to putting into effect the long-planned consolidation of all annual appropriations into one omnibus bill, which will make it possible to present at one time, and in complete outline, in conjunction with total available revenues, the entire financial program of the Government.

Beginning in 1920, with the first drafting of the budget system, authorized by the Legislative and Accounting Act of 1921, the Committee has been hoping eventually to submit in one over-all bill all proposed Federal appropriations. Due to the handicap of an antiquated subcommittee system, the attainment of that objective has not been practical until the beginning of the second session of the Eighty-first Congress.

With the new subcommittee system at last operating effectively, the way is now open for the submission of the practical consolidated budget and consolidated appropriation bill so long planned for. Accordingly, hearings will begin in December and then a complete omnibus appropriation bill will be reported to the House not later than April 15.

It may be noted that the bill before the House today is in the nature of a preview of the omnibus bill to be submitted at the next session. As indicated to you by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who has just yielded the floor, this bill is not the usual bill from the Deficiency Committee. It is a composite bill prepared by collaboration of the various subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriation, formulated and put together exactly as we will formulate and put together the omnibus appropriation bill to be reported next April.

So we have here, in miniature, a consolidated appropriation bill, differing from the consolidated bills to be reported in the future, only in size, scope, and coverage. A glance at the printed hearings will indicate even more clearly the routine to be followed in the drafting and submission of the annual bills.

As the gentleman from Nebraska well says, the process has resulted, even in this one small bill, in material savings and standardization and we expect in the next session, with all appropriations presented simultaneously in one bill, accompanied by a complete résumé of proposed expenditures and an authoritative estimate of prospective national revenues, to

be able to make material savings. Such a system must inevitably promote increased efficiency of administration and secure material retrenchment of expenditure and a corresponding lightening of the tax burdens of the Nation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I am very much interested in what the gentleman says about a single appropriation bill. What is being done with reference to those items of expenditure of a recurring nature that will not come back to the Congress, sort of an automatic debt transaction? Is the Committee on Appropriations doing something to regain control of that?

Mr. CANNON. That is a matter for the House to determine through its legislative committees. I am certain the gentleman understands that under the rules it does not come within the purview of the Committee on Appropriations. It might be considered in connection with some of the legislative recommendations made by the Hoover Commission.

Mr. CURTIS. Well, is not the housing bill now before the House one of that type? Does it not call for an expenditure annually that will not be channeled

through the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CANNON. Of course, that is a matter of legislation which under the rules could not come before the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations handles no legislation. It merely implements with appropriations such authorizations as the House in its wisdom has previously embodied in law enacted on recommendation of some of its legislative committees.

Mr. CURTIS. My view is that you will never get a chance to implement them; that the appropriation is entirely automatic.

Mr. CANNON. That rests with the gentleman himself and his colleagues in the House, and the gentleman and the House can take such action as seems to them best when the legislative bill is disposed of next Monday.

Mr. Chairman, reverting to the subject before the House at the time I was interrupted with an inquiry which has no relation to the matter under discussion, it is interesting to note that editorial comment by the metropolitan press has been uniformly favorable as indicated by the following excerpts:

[From Action, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States]

New hopes for subsequent years have been inspired by announcement that the House Appropriations Committee will combine all appropriations in a single bill, beginning in the next session for fiscal 1951.

A single appropriation bill, its sponsors believe, should be more conducive to restraints upon the rising cost of government. * * *

Favorable action by Congress on a scheme for Executive cuts in expenditures for the coming fiscal year would be notice that the legislative branch is insistent on a balanced budget without any increase in taxation.

Failure of the Administration to bring the budget into balance by reductions below authorized expenditure totals would throw the problem back into the hands of Congress in next winter's session. Lumping of all appropriations in a single bill should make it less difficult to hold expenditures within revenues, although by no means providing complete assurance of avoidance of a tax increase.

Abolition of the system of multiple appropriation bills is in line with efforts by the National Chamber to improve legislative machinery for control of expenditures.

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal]

A SINGLE FEDERAL BUDGET BILL

Chairman CANNON of the House Appropriations Committee says he will try next year to get all Federal appropriations into a single omnibus bill. Senator TAFT approves this step. Senator BYRD has long favored it. We hope that enough other influential Members of Congress will join these men to put the idea across.

The present practice of considering appropriations for departments singly, or of combining the appropriations for two or three departments, is bad because it tends to minimize in the congressional mind the staggering totals that are amassed in this piecemeal fashion.

Putting all appropriations in a single measure would keep the attention of Congress and the people on the total. Every change made, up or down, would be seen in its relation to

the total, and to the taxes required to meet that total.

We are inclined to agree with Chairman CANNON that if we are able to have economy, we must first have this change in procedure. It is too easy now to slip in a few extra hundreds of millions here and there, without reckoning the ultimate cost and without comparing taxpayer benefits with the accompanying taxpayer burdens.

[From the Mobile (Ala.) Press Register]

CONGRESS SHOULDN'T LET BUDGET TALK CAUSE IT TO PASS UP BUDGET CUTTING

Congress has yet to give a final answer about cutting the Federal budget of almost \$42,000,000,000 which the administration asks for the next fiscal year.

But in the meantime it has started talking about using a new approach to the budget for the year after that.

This proposed departure from customary budget practice in Congress contemplates a single-package appropriation bill—that is, all Government money bills would be lumped into a single measure.

The purpose to adopt that procedure for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1950, has just been announced by Representative CLARENCE CANNON (Democrat, Missouri), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Under present practice, Congress deals with a flock of appropriation bills, or, as the United Press expresses it, the Government's annual budget "goes through Congress in a dozen or so separate bills and Federal agencies often come back later with 'deficiency' requests."

The new method which Congressman CANNON says will be offered for the 1951 fiscal year (to begin July 1, next year) is designed to do away with piecemeal handling of the budget.

In its report of Mr. CANNON's comment on the single-package proposal, the United Press related in a Washington dispatch:

"Announcing plans for the far-reaching reform to the House, he said it would enable Congress to see the over-all spending picture in a single frame and balance it against Government income."

"He said it would put squarely up to Congress the issue whether to keep within the Federal income or 'continue to spend more than our income and increase the stupendous national debt.'"

"He also said the single-package plan would focus the Nation's attention on Government spending and help Members 'withstand pressure groups more successfully.'"

International News Service quoted Chairman CANNON of the House Appropriations Committee as making these remarks:

"When the consolidated (single-package) appropriation bill is presented we will also have an authoritative estimate of the national income."

"We can determine whether the budget is to be balanced with a surplus for debt retirement, or whether there is to be further deficit spending with increases in the national debt."

"There can be no sidestepping or shifting of responsibility on the question of whether we are to live within our income or continue, as during the war years, the spending policies which have boosted the national debt to unprecedented heights."

According to INS, "leaders of both major parties on Capitol Hill" applauded the proposal to lump into one bill all the Government appropriations for the 1951 fiscal year.

"Some obstacles were seen in the new plan," INS reported, "but the consensus was that the possible economies in Government spending make it a worthy undertaking."

Congressional comment aside from Mr. CANNON's included that of Representative JOHN TABER, Republican of New York, ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee and its chairman in the preceding Congress.

He said he considers the single-package appropriation proposal "worth trying," although he is not as enthusiastic about it as Chairman CANNON.

Most taxpayers, we are convinced, would like for Congress to try something to better safeguard against wasteful spending by the Federal Government.

Furthermore, while talking about budget procedure for the 1951 fiscal year, Congress should crack down against wasteful spending in the 1950 fiscal year soon to begin. But will it?

[From the Wall Street Journal]

A RAY OF HOPE

Chairman CANNON, of the House Appropriations Committee has promised that next year Congress will get a clear look at what it is doing before it starts spending money.

It is easily done. No legislation or elaborate reorganization plan is required. The Appropriations Committees, while continuing separate hearings on individual spending bills, will simply bring them all to the floor in one bundle. Each Congressman can then see at one look the total amount of the money he is voting to spend.

This is a revolutionary idea. True, it has been long advocated by Senator BYRD and others alarmed at the loose spending practices of Congress, but because it is revolutionary—that is, it would upset old and comfortable customs—it has met heavy opposition. Many Congressmen, it would seem, prefer not to look at what they are doing.

The plan is no panacea for budget pains; it would not prevent Congress from voting as big a spending bill as it chooses to do. It does have the merit of bringing that body face to face with its extravagance. Under the present piece-by-piece method of appropriating extravagance can slip upon the Congress, and the public, unawares.

It won't empty the pork barrel, but it will bring it out in the open where we can see what's inside. And when everybody can look at it some surprising things may happen.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer]

APPROPRIATION PROCEDURE

Representative CANNON, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has announced that next year all appropriation measures will be put into one bill so that the Members of Congress will have some idea of the total cost of the Federal Government when they authorize the expenditures.

Under existing procedure, Congress votes separately on a number of supply bills, each containing appropriations for one or more branches of the Government. Nobody can tell what the total cost will be until the last bill has been passed.

With an omnibus bill before it, CANNON pointed out, Congress could compare the total with the estimates of anticipated revenues. Such a comparison would show the need for either budget cuts or additional taxes or, in the case of a surplus, how much money could be applied on the national debt. It would also enable Congress "to more successfully withstand pressure groups and high-powered lobbies," CANNON said.

One flaw has been found in the proposal. The President would be unable to exercise his veto power over appropriations without disapproving the single financing measure for the entire Government.

This objection could be overcome if the Federal Government adopted the appropriation procedure in effect in Ohio and some of

the other States. For years it has been the custom of the Ohio Legislature to lump general appropriations into one bill, but the State constitution gives the governor the right to veto any item or items in any bill making an appropriation of money.

There is no similar provision in the Federal Constitution. An amendment probably would be necessary to give the President the power to veto specific items and this would take some time. But that is no reason why a trial of the omnibus appropriation procedure should be delayed.

[From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Post]

ONE BIG BILL INSTEAD OF ELEVEN

Representative CLARENCE CANNON of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says that in the next session of Congress the whole Federal Budget will be lumped into a single appropriation bill.

This is a reform long advocated by Senator BYRD, of Virginia. The Democratic leadership in Congress now apparently has accepted it, and many Republicans are said to be for it.

The Government's spending measures now go through Congress in 11 or more separate bills. Until the last of these is passed, which usually is just before a new fiscal year begins, Congress never knows accurately how much money it will vote for spending in that year.

Under the new plan, Mr. CANNON says, when the single bill is ready for passage Congress will have an estimate of probable income and can either cut spending to stay within that income or determine to meet a deficit by voting higher taxes or increasing the stupendous public debt. "Thus," he promises, "there will be no sidestepping or shifting. The issue will be clear."

The change will be an improvement. Whatever may be hoped for from it, however, it won't help this year's situation, which finds most of Congress shouting for economy but voting for spending far in excess of probable Federal revenue and, at the same time, sidestepping higher taxes.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post]

ALL IN ONE

Chairman CANNON, of the House Appropriations Committee, plans to put all appropriation items next year into a single omnibus bill that would give Congress an over-all view of the spending program. His proposal has bipartisan support within the committee and is hailed by Senator TAFT as a step in the right direction. Senator BYRD has long advocated the use of a single appropriation bill of this kind, pointing out that the practice of passing separate appropriation bills over a period of several months is a legislative handicap that prevents Congress from considering the budget as a whole and making intelligent reductions in expenditures.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 attempted to put a ceiling on spending in advance of detailed appropriation requests. But the proposed legislative budget has never been put into effect. To estimate total expenditures early in the session before spending plans were fully known proved an impossible task. Moreover, the Budget Committee did not have a staff equipped to do the work entailed in studying and revising budget estimates. The present Congress decided to defer the date for agreement on the legislative budget to May 1 and ended by doing nothing at all about it. The failure of this effort to establish some sort of comprehensive control over fiscal policy adds to the feeling of frustration that overwhelms many congressmen who believe that Government spending must be curtailed, but lack the information needed to reduce expenditures without impairing essential services. Consequently, there is growing support for

the type of omnibus bill that Mr. CANNON is proposing.

Opponents of the plan fear that it might result in undue delay in passing appropriation measures. But if both House and Senate held hearings on spending proposals concurrently the Senate would be ready to act promptly on the final measure approved by the House. Another objection to the plan is that it would bar the President from exercising his right to veto appropriation measures, since the veto of an omnibus bill would leave the Government without any funds for carrying on operations. However, the exercise of the veto power in case of appropriation bills always creates grave disturbances and is seldom resorted to. If the President ventured to veto an unacceptable omnibus bill, the very gravity of the resultant emergency would doubtless insure prompt remedial action.

In our opinion, the need for a control measure of this kind has been convincingly demonstrated. Improved machinery for control of expenditures will not, as the recent CED report on tax and expenditure policy says, assure wise congressional action. But without such machinery Congress cannot be expected to act wisely. An omnibus appropriation bill is, of course, only one means of giving Congress a better insight into fiscal problems. Budget and accounting reforms, such as those recommended by the Hoover Commission, are also imperative if legislators are to know what specific spending projects will actually cost in any given year and in succeeding years.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Daily News]

ONE BIG BILL

Representative CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says that in the next session of Congress the whole Federal budget will be lumped into a single appropriation bill.

The Government's spending measures now go through Congress in 11 or more separate bills. Until the last of these is passed—which usually is just before a new fiscal year begins—Congress never knows accurately how much money it will vote for spending in that year.

Under the new plan, Mr. CANNON says, when the single bill is ready for passage Congress will have an estimate of probable income and can either cut spending to stay within that income or determine to meet a deficit by voting higher taxes or increasing the stupendous public debt. "Thus," he promises, "there will be no sidestepping or shifting. The issue will be clear."

The change will be an improvement. Whatever may be hoped for from it, however, it won't help this year's situation, which finds Congress talking economy but voting for spending far in excess of probable Federal revenue and, at the same time, sidestepping higher taxes.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star]

LUMPING APPROPRIATIONS

There is a lot of merit in the plan to consolidate all of next year's regular appropriation bills into an omnibus measure. The idea has been advanced at several sessions of Congress by Senator BYRD without success. It is encouraging, therefore, to learn that Chairman CANNON, of the House Appropriations Committee, intends to press for adoption of the single-bill proposal at the next session. He has considerable bipartisan support.

It is now clear that Congress has abandoned hope of bringing appropriation and revenue bills into some sort of balance through a legislative budget scheme. The budget system, authorized by the Congressional Reorganization Act, has proved to be unworkable. It was found that it was in-

feasible to set a spending limit at the outset of a session because it is impossible to estimate accurately the needs of departments in advance of hearings.

Frustrated in the budgeting approach, Mr. CANNON tried a new tack this year. He instituted simultaneous hearings on the major departmental appropriation bills, with a view to having all of them reported at approximately the same time, so that Congress would have at least a general over-all idea of what it was appropriating. The simultaneous hearings were made possible by reassigning subcommittee membership so that each member of the Appropriations Committee served on only one subcommittee.

The single-bill plan would carry the simultaneous-hearing arrangement a logical step further. By wrapping up all the departmental appropriations in one package, Congress would have before it the grand total of proposed expenditures. Thus it would know exactly how much money would have to be raised to avoid a deficit. Under the old piecemeal system of voting on appropriations, the legislators had only a hazy conception of what the spending might amount to. Usually when the last appropriation was made and the costs were summed up, it was found that appropriations far exceeded original estimates of revenues that would be available.

There is urgent need for some method of bringing appropriations under over-all scrutiny and control. The loose procedures of the past have imposed upon the taxpayers huge deficits that might have been avoided had Congress operated along sound business lines. The omnibus appropriation plan offers some hope of relief.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the discussion which just took place about the importance of appropriations, it seems to me that we should call attention to the exact language in the Constitution and the exact language in the housing bill that is pending before the House. I should like to follow up the point that was brought up by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

The Constitution states very definitely:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

The housing bill now pending before the House of Representatives in two specific places carries language which it seems to me flies against the spirit of that constitutional provision. At one point the bill authorizes the Administrator to issue notes and obligations, and then it states:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any notes and other obligations of the Administrator issued under this title and for such purpose is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended.

In other words, in that provision the Administrator will be able to issue notes and obligations and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase those notes and obligations.

Then, at another point in the bill the Administrator of the housing program would be authorized to contract to make capital grants with respect to certain projects.

Then the bill states:

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of all capital grants contracted for under this title and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts necessary to provide for such payments.

Clearly there rests upon the Congress then the mandate to make the appropriation as the gentleman from Nebraska just pointed out for it says that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of all capital grants contracted for under this title.

There can be no question in the mind of anyone who has ever worked on the Committee on Appropriations or in connection with any phase of public financing that here is a device proposed to siphon money out of the Federal Treasury without the withdrawal coming in the form of a true appropriation considered by the Committee on Appropriations.

One instance, the Administrator is authorized to issue notes and obligations which the Secretary of the Treasury is not merely authorized, but is directed, to purchase and is authorized to use the proceeds of Liberty bonds or other public revenue for the retirement of those obligations.

In the other instance the Administrator is authorized to contract and to make capital grants and then the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to make good those contracts. True, it says that appropriations are authorized to take care of those obligations, but when the same sentence pledges the credit and faith of the United States solemnly, then the work of the Committee on Appropriations will be merely a figure-head proposition.

Every Member of this body should recognize that in the housing bill, it is proposed to write into law the most violent raid upon the ordinary method of making appropriations that has ever been considered by the Congress.

I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. As one Member of the House I would be delighted if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would assert the rights of that committee, to control the appropriations of funds for the House of Representatives and I would also like to point out that this housing bill which authorizes the expenditure of money without a further act of Congress cannot under the Constitution originate in the other body.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That should be true; and would be if these subterfuges are recognized as appropriations.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. If the gentleman will look at the debates of Wednesday, June

22, day before yesterday he will find in my statement that the bill for public housing bypasses the Committee on Appropriations entirely—except in two small instances with reference to the small administrative costs and interest on bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH: On page 2, line 4, strike out lines 3 to 8 inclusive.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take but a moment.

This matter has been thoroughly discussed by me before. My amendment strikes out those lines which the Clerk has just read, which are as follows:

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS
PROPERTY ABROAD

Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allocated to the Department of the Army, shall remain available to said Department until December 31, 1949, for expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus property located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was not surprised, and I am sure the rest of the Members were not surprised, when they heard the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] stand on the floor of this House a few minutes ago and praise all the work of the Appropriations Committee during this session of the Congress.

The facts are that before we get through appropriating for all the functions of Government for the fiscal year 1950 there is no question but that we will appropriate around \$44,000,000,000,

which will be at least \$3,000,000,000 more than the Eightieth Congress appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 and even then we spent more than was necessary to my way of thinking.

The gentleman from Missouri bragged about pushing these appropriation bills through in jig time. They did that. They did that because they had a purpose in doing it. His party leaders knew they had to push these high appropriation bills through before the Fair Deal honeymoon was over. They were scared to death that the reckless campaign promises of President Truman and his party would bring about the condition in the country that it has. They knew full well that unless their enormous spending program on which their success on election day has depended for many years would get through the House quickly, that the American taxpayer would demand economy in Federal spending to the detriment of their party. So they shoved these bills through. They pushed us every minute. I can say, and I dare say, that if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] had been anxious to economize, as he says he is, we could have trimmed off three or four billion dollars from President Truman's huge appropriations requests. If we had the job to do today of coming back and sitting in hearings every day for weeks and months like we used to do, to consider these appropriation bills and consider every item, if we would bring those bills in today after the American people have awakened to what has happened to them and the terrible situation which we are now in financially, the subcommittees which have brought in these huge appropriations would have reduced them by billions of dollars, because the American people are demanding it. Public sentiment is still powerful in our land. If all thinking Americans will but speak up and speak out loud against wasteful spending, socialism and crookedness in Government, we might yet save America.

But, what did the gentleman from Missouri do? He sat in every subcommittee to see to it that the President's budget was scarcely touched especially when administrative costs were considered. Now the gentleman stands on the floor of the House and makes a great economy speech as he has done on previous occasions to try to make the people of America think that he is for economy. It is the most disgusting thing that we folks in this House have to listen to, especially we members on the Committee on Appropriations who sit with him in executive session and see him fight to keep us Republicans and some of the more conservative Democrats from cutting out a lot of fat and needless stuff from these appropriation bills. The gentleman from Missouri is sitting right here on the floor. I would not speak of him as I have if he were not listening, and he knows I have spoken the truth. I have not enjoyed making these remarks about a colleague, but someone had to give the American people these facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the act of July 5, 1945 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1948 (52 Stat. 1060).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it is to be regretted that the attention of the House and the interest of Members in the bill before the House, must be diverted by partisan personalities. But the absurd statements just made cannot be allowed to go unnoticed, irresponsible as they may be.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the statement that has just been made, I never have at any time insisted or even suggested that the budget estimates be adhered to.

On the contrary, as all members of the Committee on Appropriations are aware, I have, in the committee, in every individual subcommittee, and in the House repeatedly urged that the budget be cut and that all bills be reported below the budget estimates. I have in every subcommittee urged that the budget be cut, when gentlemen on that side of the aisle insisted that it be not cut; and that items be increased. Not a single bill has been reported this session on which I did not plead for reductions which were opposed by gentlemen on that side of the aisle.

If required, I can indicate the items and give the names of the men who insisted on their being increased or maintained.

Mr. Chairman, there have been increases, but these increases have been in many instances the direct result of laws passed in the Eightieth Congress. One of them alone, Public Law 900, resulted in the increase of 1950 appropriations by considerably more than half a billion dollars. And that is only one of many instances in which attempts are being made to saddle this Congress with responsibility for expenditures which were necessitated by enactments of the last Congress.

Of course this Congress has been faced with a serious international situation which has made it impossible to economize on many items.

National defense and the preservation of national safety made imperative the expenditure of vast sums of money both

in armament and in assistance to our European allies, which have swelled the total appropriations recommended to the House by the committee at this critical session. They could not be avoided.

When the session opened we were engaged in a cold war, and we were losing that war. Today we are winning the cold war. But we had to win it with dollars. There was no alternative. Now, the imminence of war, the prospect of conflict is receding in the distance. But had we not provided the dollars, had we not given notice not only to our friends but to our enemies throughout the world by appropriating vast sums of money—more than one-third of our entire budget—for armament, that we were in position to defend ourselves and would defend ourselves, it is appalling to imagine what the consequences might have been.

The only reason why we are not in conflict today is because we have demonstrated not only our ability but our willingness to spend money necessary to national defense.

We submit that in view of the exceptional demands for defense of the Nation and Christian civilization and in view of the necessity of maintaining our domestic economy our record has been one of studied economy. Every supply bill has been reported, and has passed the House, below the budget estimate.

And in the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, with the added facilities of the one-bill system we are in a position to make and will make even greater reductions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: On page 7, line 11, after "\$8,550,000" strike out the semicolon, insert a period and strike out the remainder of the paragraph down to and including line 20.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, from a study of this legislation I fail to understand any reason why such language should have been put in this bill at the present time, or why any segment of labor should be denied the right and privileges of the use of the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. Nobody has explained that to my satisfaction.

I think the committee should give very serious consideration to striking this language out and I hope it will be the pleasure of the committee to strike it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. As I understand, the gentleman asks to have it explained to him. I shall be glad to explain it to him.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman can do it in the form of his own right on the floor in speaking against the amendment, if he cares to do so.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am perfectly willing to do so. I thought the gentleman wanted information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia states this prohibits the organization of agricultural laborers. It does not.

Mr. BAILEY. I made no such statement.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman please repeat his statement?

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman is reading something I did not say. I did not make any such statement.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Then I will explain to the gentleman what it does provide.

It says that this shall not prohibit the organization of agricultural laborers by those who are entitled to organize them. It does not say there shall be no organization among agricultural laborers. This says that money appropriated in this bill by the Congress shall not be used by a Federal agency, the National Labor Relations Board, to organize agricultural laborers. That is obviously the regulation under which we want the National Labor Relations Board to act, and the past history in several States, including California, has been such that for several years this provision has been put in an appropriation bill to tell the National Labor Relations Board that they have plenty to do to conciliate and to settle without going out as organizers. That is all there is to it. We have in past years adopted this provision in the bills, and I hope that we will adopt it again this year.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I have been a little bit disturbed about this provision and have tried to find out something about its legislative history, because I note on page 7, line 11, it says "that no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers." I cannot understand that. Here is what I think is highly objectionable: "or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers."

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is referred to in the act.

Mr. CARROLL. We know that there are labor unions in the processing field. I have gone back to the basic law here, because the gentleman has referred to the amendment to the Labor-Management Relations Act, Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947, and the act of June 25, 1938. That is what I am afraid of.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman let me interrupt? Has the gentleman found in reading the act that it did not apply to agricultural laborers?

Mr. CARROLL. No. I am afraid I cannot arrive at that conclusion, because I am thinking of what it might do to those who are in the processing field.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Let me just say to the gentleman that the National Labor Relations Board already does come into disputes involving labor in processing. There is no great difference of opinion with the gentleman on that point. I make a definite demarcation in my mind between what constitutes agricultural labor in general, field labor, and labor in the packing houses. For several years I have been one of the Members who introduced bills here trying to establish a definition of agricultural labor, which would clear up some of these difficulties. This is the customary provision which, by the way, went through the entire committee, with no one raising any question or protest about it. I just said that the National Labor Relations Board has plenty to do without thinking they are organizers, as they have sometimes in the past tried to help organize agricultural labor. It really is a very simple amendment, and I am afraid the gentlemen are trying to read into it something which has never been interpreted that way either by the National Labor Relations Board or by the people to whom it has applied.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I would feel remiss in my duty today were I to fail to come into the well of this House when a reference such as was made a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Iowa against the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations went unanswered.

Of all the hard-working Members of this body, I do not think you could put one above the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, our friend, the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON. He is on the go from morning until night. If ever the midnight oil was burned in any man's office, you will find it up there on the far corner of the seventh floor.

He has been present at every conference that has been held this year, and at the writing up of every bill. The first four bills returning from the Senate were increased in the sum of \$400,000,000. That is the reason the conferences are being delayed, for we are determined as far as possible to practice economy.

The statement that the distinguished chairman was present at all times just to support the budget is one that would not stand the cold light of scrutiny. I will say openly on this floor it is not true. It never was true.

Mr. JENSEN. Then you are calling me a liar, are you?

Mr. RABAUT. Nobody knows better than a man who sits in the committee, and who has been present when different items have been considered.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not yield now. The gentleman has had his time.

If it had been a colleague who was not a member of the committee I would not

mind the statement, but when a person is a member of the committee and has been present, and was present on a specific well-remembered occasion, when the distinguished chairman raised his voice in protest against the amount recommended by an able chairman for a subcommittee, we were all surprised, we were really surprised, because he sought for further cuts, and the action of the chairman on that and other occasions is as well known to the gentleman from Iowa as to any other man in this body.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will not yield to you. Mr. JENSEN. Of course you will not. You are afraid to yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I am afraid of nothing.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, you are.

Mr. RABAUT. Sometimes the truth hurts, and this is one of those occasions.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL for the amendment offered by Mr. BAILEY: On page 7, line 13, after the word "laborers", strike out "or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers."

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is in the nature of a clarifying amendment, because from the remarks of the gentleman from California, I think that originally when this was passed, some two, three, or four sessions ago, there was some apprehension of what the National Labor Relations Board might be doing with reference to agricultural labor. As a result of that they put in this term which I think now experience has taught us is too comprehensive, for this reason, certainly no one here would want to preclude the National Labor Relations Board from spending money for investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning any bargaining unit composed of agricultural labor. Then we come to define a later act which is a very complex one. Under the old law of 1938 we have attempted to define agricultural labor. I think in the mind of the gentleman from California, if I can interpret his mind from what he says, I do not think he intends to impose a penalty upon agricultural labor, the processors, those men who belong to processing unions. I do not think he intends to deny them the right to have hearings, investigations, or orders based upon findings. I do not think that is his intention at all. May I ask the gentleman from California if it is not his intention to merely limit the activity of the National Labor Relations Board to that type of agricultural labor which works upon the farms?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Yes, but there is a middle class which the gentleman from Colorado well knows it has been difficult to define and which I think should be defined. He would interpret it as I would interpret it, that where the farmer has agricultural labor and that agricultural labor is employed in his own packing house or part time in his packing house and part time on the land, which is a common thing in his State and in my State, that the National Labor Relations

Board was in the habit of interpreting the definition of agricultural labor to suit itself. We have frequently seen amendments offered on the floor of the House by the gentleman from California, Mr. Lea, 1 year, the gentleman from California, Mr. Elliott, another year, and other amendments at different times trying to pin down the definition in the minds of the National Labor Relations Board.

Consequently, while I would be willing to say that the gentleman from Colorado and I are probably shooting at the same target and in the same direction, in order to prevent the situation arising again which arose in the past, and first made this provision desirable, we should not adopt, may I say respectfully, we should not adopt his amendment, but should leave these words in until somebody is able to provide a definition of agricultural labor which can be understood and adhered to by several different agencies of the Government of the United States.

Mr. CARROLL. Of course, what the gentleman is saying, it seems to me, defeats his own argument. What he is saying is that by virtue of the fact that they are unable to write a satisfactory definition, we will put in such a comprehensive restriction into the law that it may deny people who are properly organized under the law, the right to have directives, investigations, and hearings. I do not know whether that would be the natural consequence which would naturally flow from it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the gentleman will yield further, I intend to ask for more time for him.

Mr. CARROLL. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. They have not, under this provision, ever been denied that so far, so the supposition that they would be denied that right is not well-founded.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from California if it did not apply in the case of the diGiorgio strike in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Now, Mr. Chairman, I definitely ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 minutes, that he may use 3 minutes of that time which I used and that I may have 2 minutes to answer the absolutely misrepresentative statement of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. I can answer it in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Then I ask that the gentleman may have 3 minutes to make up for what I used of his time.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. I do not come from an agricultural area, but I look at this as a matter of law. It seemed to me as I read this provision that you are placing a restriction upon an agency created by law. You are saying to them: "You will not use the money in connec-

tion with investigations concerning bargaining units." What do we mean by "bargaining units"? Units composed of agricultural labor. I know this in my experience on my own committee. We are trying to determine what is agricultural labor. I do not want to get into this dispute about what happened in California, because I am not familiar with it, but it seems to me you can clarify the law and accomplish the objective of the gentleman from California and still not put any handcuffs on the National Labor Relations Board. It will cost no more money and it seems to me that we ought to have a clear directive from this Congress. It seems to me the National Labor Relations Board, if there is a properly organized bargaining unit, has the duty to go forward and conduct hearings and make findings and upon those findings issue orders.

That is the whole purport of my substitute amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman's argument would be persuasive except for the fact that the last two lines of the paragraph are binding upon what agricultural laborers are. It is units composed of agricultural laborers, and has reference to such and such a section as defined in a certain act. Those laborers are laborers who are on the farm, or who stay on the farm.

Mr. CARROLL. I have the act here and I have just quoted from it. Now, the gentleman from California placed his finger on it. In some of the farm areas where the farmer has the packing house on his own land, we concede that to be farm labor. But let us assume that he transports his products to a packing house in another place. The National Labor Relations Board has a right to conduct an investigation to determine whether or not they are agricultural laborers. If you do not do it, it would seem to me that you would run into trouble. It seems to me that no harm could be done by adopting this substitute, striking out those two or three lines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] has again expired.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and the substitute.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is not able to be present today, because he is fairly familiar with all the arguments which have taken place in previous years when these amendments which have been adopted by the House three or four times were considered. This is the first year I have been a member of this particular subcommittee. I attended every session. I was there all the time. I can recall of no statement by anybody from the Department which said anything at all about this particular provision handcuffing them in their operations.

To go back over the debate that has taken place in previous years, when this amendment has been previously adopted, would serve no useful purpose at this late hour. Inasmuch as no reported

harm has come to any person or group or organization, it is my hope that the substitute will be voted down. Then next year, with this discussion in mind, there will be ample time to go into all the facts surrounding this situation. Possibly by that time there will be a more thoroughly stated definition relating to this class of workers and the field of operations in which the National Labor Relations Board is to engage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, certainly I know the gentleman who offers this amendment and the gentleman who offers the substitute amendment are motivated by a desire to see that there are no crippling restrictions on the operations of the National Labor Relations Board. Like others who have spoken on this matter, I am not from California, and my knowledge of the problem they had out there a few years ago comes from the debates on this floor, from the press, and from other public reports, you might say, incident to the troubles they have had.

There is only one point I would raise at this time in opposition to these amendments in the House—nobody has made any objection, the committee has not heard of any objection, there has been nothing to show that anybody has been injured as a result of the present operations of the law. This amendment was first offered by Mr. Lea, of California, who so far as I know was friendly towards the National Labor Relations Board. However, whether he was or not the people of his area apparently were in accord with his stand for he was here in Congress for many, many years without opposition, I understand, from the Democratic side, and frequently with both nominations to say the least; but, be that as it may, the point is that we have operated under this provision for 3 or 4 years, apparently satisfactorily. I believe that the gentleman with his desire to be fair will want to go into this question more fully before changing the existing provisions. None of us knows exactly what his amendment would do.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. It is my understanding that there has always been some resistance to this particular provision, and that as a result of this—the gentleman knows about the Committee, there was no particular protest at this time, but I do not think that the fact that there was no testimony reflects the fact that there was some opposition; but they wanted to go along. I understand there has been vigorous protest over this provision. I, joining with the gentlemen from California, am trying to achieve the desire, the objective of you folks from the agricultural area. I can see your position, but I think you ought to see the position of those of us who want to protect the National Labor Re-

lations Board in any properly organized bargaining unit.

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as I personally am concerned, the particular problem in California never bothered me before this provision was written; it has never been of serious import to my area since it has been in the appropriation act. I cannot speak for California, but I do know that they have had less trouble since this provision was incorporated in the appropriation bills than they had before. We have had no complaints from Members from that area. We have here a situation that has apparently been satisfactory under this provision. Why should we disturb it? I think the proposition raised by the gentleman's amendment is a matter that should be gone into pro and con; and pending the working out of a proper provision in that way I believe that the status quo is much better. My sole purpose in opposing it is based on my feeling that pending a full hearing when we can go into the matter and see what the present situation is and see if it is in any way restricting the operations of this national agency, it is much better to let the matter stand as it is. For that reason I hope that you will stand back of the Committee on Appropriations and all the members of the Committee on Appropriations, insofar as their reporting the bill out is concerned, until they have a chance to go into it in all its different phases.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. As I understand, this bill is a composite bill coming from various subcommittees.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true though the whole committee has the hearings available to it and receives a report from the subcommittee before the whole committee reports it out.

Mr. CARROLL. Actually, the full Committee on Appropriations does not know the attitude of the subcommittee on this particular provision. I just make the point that where we have made a mistake I believe it is not right that we should perpetuate that mistake.

Mr. WHITTEN. I say to the gentleman from Colorado that if we have made a mistake we should not perpetuate it but should correct it; but I do not believe we can start to correct the matter until we know whether we have made a mistake, and there is nothing in the record to show that we have. I believe experience shows that when you set out to correct a mistake you have to know whether it is in fact a mistake lest you make a bigger one. If we have made a mistake I am afraid we may make a bigger one by adopting this amendment in the absence of testimony showing that the plan is not working satisfactorily insofar as that area is concerned. All the matter presented before the Committee on this item was one-sided and it was one-sided in support of the provisions of the bill. Pending proof to the contrary, certainly it is the wiser course to hold to the status quo—and make any needed changes after proof is taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 44, noes 56.

So the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 38, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call the attention of the members of the subcommittee and also the Members of the House to what I consider is an untimely mistake in this deficiency bill. On page 8, in the section that we are coming to in a few minutes, funds for the War Assets Administration are being referred to the Treasury Department and the RFC totaling \$7,500,000.

On June 8 in this House we transferred the War Assets Administration to the office of General Services. On June 21 the Senate passed the bill. We have just finished the conference and we are in full agreement, particularly in reference to the section which is found on page 12 of the Property and Administrative Act passed by both Houses where it says that the functions, records, property, personnel, obligations, and commitments of the War Assets Administration are hereby transferred to the General Services Agency.

We are now in a position of sending the money to the Treasury Department to take care of the War Assets Administration and we are sending War Assets over to the General Services office. The General Services bill will undoubtedly become law. It has been agreed to by both Houses of Congress without opposition in either body. It will become effective before June 30, I am confident.

If the present deficiency bill passes it will mean you are going to have the War Assets Administration without any money to operate on, because the War Assets Administration dies on June 30; yet here you have an agency with close to \$2,000,000,000 worth of property. It has in its custody much real and personal property and they will be without authority to function and without funds to function because you are sending the money one place, which would have been all right under Public Law 862, but Public Law 862 is being superseded by this other act which both bodies have passed, and you are sending the War Assets Administration over to another agency with all their personnel and no money with which to operate. It is a mix-up. This could be helped. It could be prevented if a simple amendment were accepted at this time by the committee which would transfer this \$7,500,000 to the War Assets Administration or to the agency to which it is transferred, whether it is the RFC or the other agency.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I trust the gentleman from California will permit me to say that I think he is raising a very important question because many of us have inquiries, and I intended at the conclusion of his remarks to propound some questions to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. Under the terms of this bill it is contemplated that the personal property shall be handled by the Treasury Department or the Bureau of Supplies in the Treasury Department, and it is contemplated that the real estate shall be handled by the RFC.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That was according to Public Law 862.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Under the Federal Property Administrative Act of 1949 I understood, and I understand now, that the War Assets Administration is transferred to that Administration.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Exactly. The gentleman is right.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I want to know if that includes the transfer of the personal property of the War Assets Administration and the real estate as well, or not.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The act says that the functions of the War Assets Administrator are transferred to the Administrator of General Services, War Assets Administration, and the office of War Assets Administration, and the office of the associate War Assets Administration are hereby abolished. All of these functions go into the General Services, and they are not being given the money to operate with.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Under the terms of the act of February 21, 1949, it appears that the personal property goes to one agency and the real estate to another. The only property that remains in the Treasury would be the personal property.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Both personal and real property are transferred by H. R. 4754 to the office of General Services.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I remember the language to which the gentleman refers, but I agree that we are likely not to be able to advise our constituents as to what agency will dispose of the real estate, which agency will dispose of the personalty, and if this language remains in the bill, whether or not the property will be disposed of under the Surplus Property Act of 1945 or under the terms of the act entitled "Federal Property Act." The difference is very great between the terms of those provisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given three additional minutes because this is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. It is important. The complete functions will be taken over by the office of General Services. Public Law 862 will die on June 30, only next Thursday. So, here we have this situation that should be corrected either in this House or in the other body.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What I want to call attention to is that I am not sure that the language in the act that is now in conference, the Federal Property Act, is broad enough to cover both the real and personal property. It strikes me that there is an utter inconsistency that could be clarified in this bill that is pending here or in the conference report that is presented finally, on either one of these bills. I would like to ask someone on the committee if I am not correct in that statement?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct in that statement. I know what the point that has been raised here is very proper now that it has been raised. We did not recognize it at the time we wrote the bill, because the two actions were going on almost simultaneously.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right.

Mr. RABAUT. The action in our committee and in the other committee. But, inasmuch as the gentleman has raised the point and has so well explained it, as has the gentleman from Mississippi, I think this will constitute due notice to the other body to make the proper correction when it goes to that body before we vote on the bill again.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, if the conference report on the bill that is about to be reported establishing a new agency is agreed to then, of course, it is just ridiculous to have this provision here, because you have a new agency, absorbing the War Assets Administration. The money in the deficiency bill goes to the Treasury and some to the RFC. When the new bill goes into effect July 1, the War Assets Administration will go to the Office of General Services.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. If the gentleman from California will yield further, I take the liberty of stating that I think it is important for the conferees on this particular Federal property bill to investigate the matter so as to be sure there is being transferred a lot of real estate, which is the really valuable property now in the Assets Administration to the Administrator of that bill.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. We held hearings on that point, and the hearings will disclose that all property of the War Assets Administration, both personal and real, goes into the Office of General Services, all of it. Public Law 862 will not remain in effect, because it dies on the thirtieth. This law H. R. 4754 undoubtedly will be signed by the President before then.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. So that after July 1 the property is not going to be disposed of under the old Surplus Property Act of 1945 but under this act, and our constituents ought to know it and not be confused.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to abide by the committee's judgment on this matter. I talked this matter over with them. I have no desire to raise a conflict with the committee.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I wish to commend the gentleman on his alertness in bringing it to our attention. As I said before, two things were happening simultaneously in two different functions of the Congress.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is right.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman, having raised this point on the floor here, places the other body on due notice that the changes should be taken care of, and the committee is on notice, so, if it is not done originally by the Senate, certainly in conference it will be done between the two bodies.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Those of us who are not on either committee want to have some assurance that this matter is going to be ironed out so we can tell our constituents about it.

Mr. RABAUT. There is no amendment before us, so I think it is the best way for it to be ironed out.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think it is, too.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will accept the gentleman's statement on that, but I will point out very respectfully that on June 30, next Thursday, Public Law 862 dies. Unless action is taken between now and next Thursday it will leave the War Assets Administration completely without power, completely without funds, and they will have 2,000 personnel hanging there in mid air. Does the gentleman think this can be worked out between the conferees of the House and the conferees of the Senate by June 30?

Mr. RABAUT. We will do the best we can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read, and be open to points of order and amendments at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? If not, are there any amendments?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have no intention whatever to belabor the House at this time of the afternoon with an argument over a situation which exists in another Member's district, but may I suggest to the gentleman from West Virginia that if he would be willing to take time with me some afternoon, as a special order, I could also explain that to him.

I may have shown a little heat a few moments ago, but even the most good-natured and tolerant Member of the House dislikes to hear the constant repetition of a misstatement.

Because the Members still on the floor heard the question of the gentleman from West Virginia, for whom I have great respect, with regard to a farm in California known as the Di Giorgio ranch, I should like to make these brief statements, and then suggest to the gentleman from West Virginia that, if he

disagrees with me, he come on the floor and we take another time really to argue this thing out.

The ranch is not in my district, but as I know a great many farms in California, I know the Di Giorgio farm. There used to be a time in the United States when a man could come to this country without anything, as an immigrant, and by his own hard work put water on the land and make it into a farm, and make a competence for himself—as I say, there was time in this country when that was considered an admirable thing. I do not know what has come into Members of the House, and into citizens of the United States, that this now should be considered something to criticize or condemn. The Di Giorgio ranch probably pays twice as high wages as anyone pays in the State represented by the gentleman from West Virginia. It pays, as all California farms pay, higher wages than any State in the United States except on one commodity in the State of Washington.

The statement of the gentleman from West Virginia is based upon propaganda which starts something like this: "There is a strike on the Di Giorgio ranch."

Mr. Chairman, there is no strike on the Di Giorgio ranch, and there has never been a strike on the Di Giorgio ranch. There was a picketing by people who never worked for Mr. Di Giorgio, except possibly a half dozen, several of whom had been planted on the ranch before this alleged "strike" was called. There is a petition signed by more than a thousand employees of the Di Giorgio farm, where several generations have grown up, and are still working there, saying that they were eminently satisfied. There was a film shown here, purporting to show poor housing conditions on the Di Giorgio ranch, but those houses were not on the Di Giorgio ranch. They were outside the Di Giorgio ranch in spots which exist, I am quite sure, even in the State of West Virginia. The film said there was no school there. There is one of the finest schools in California on land given by the Di Giorgio farm. The school was built by the Di Giorgio farm.

The propaganda said there were no churches on the ranch. There are, within what is considered a short distance in California, let us say 10 miles, 7 churches, and I think there is at least one church on the farm, on land given by Di Giorgio.

Even as a good-natured and tolerant member of this legislative body, used to hearing statements which often have no foundation in fact, I did rise a little bit to the bait. I apologize to you, Mr. Chairman. And if the gentleman from West Virginia really wants to find out about the Di Giorgio ranch or anything else in California, I suggest that he ask someone who knows, perhaps the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL] in whose district the farm is located.

In other words, we are just a little bit tired of hearing untruthful statements, and seeing pictures, which were not taken on the place, put up as representative of our State or of this farm. I am sure there can be improvements in the State of West Virginia and even in the district so admirably represented by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

I wonder if the gentleman had not better sort of confine his attention to the State of West Virginia?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of propounding a question to a member of the subcommittee relating to the item on page 9 entitled "Veterans' Administration," reading as follows:

Funds heretofore appropriated for automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans are hereby continued available until June 30, 1950.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to find that item in the appropriation bill. I want to propound a question to the committee. Was it the intention and the purpose of the committee and was it the understanding of the committee that together with continuing availability of the unexpended balance of the funds to permit applicants to apply for automobiles when they are eligible after June 30, 1949?

Mr. KERR. The authority has been extended, as well as the money and it has been cleared with the general council.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to express my great appreciation to the committee for doing this. I took the matter up in the first instance with the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. Something had to be done because there are 220 boys waiting for automobiles. They will not be discharged for some months and they are waiting and will probably make application after the 30th. They will not be discharged for some months. All of them have been in hospitals since the early days of the war when they were wounded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I note, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee on Appropriations has carried out its promise made earlier to include in this bill funds for the War Claims Commission.

When we go back into the House I shall ask unanimous consent to insert a statement of the committee concerning the War Claims Commission.

The statement is as follows:

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The committee considered an estimate of \$525,000 for the administrative expenses of the Commission, regarded by the budget as necessary for its operations during the fiscal year 1950. Hearings held by the committee on June 17 disclosed that the members of the Commission had not been appointed or confirmed and no definite information was available as to when such appointments would be made or when the organization of the staff was contemplated. While the committee is not opposed to the general purpose of the act, it does not believe that the amount proposed in the budget estimate will be required, in view of the delay in organization, and that a substantial saving can be effected. For this reason it has recommended a total of \$281,250 for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to express any personal recriminations or any personal comments on the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. What I asked during the discussion that was being carried on by two other gentlemen was that I hoped the gentleman would explain his interest in this matter. I did make reference to the Di Giorgio farm strike. I did not use the word strike, but I referred to this Di Giorgio farm.

I would like to say to the gentleman from California that we had some testimony in hearings on the minimum-wage bill, and we received considerable information from both sides on that Di Giorgio farm strike, if there was a strike. The gentleman says there was not, but evidently they had some difficulty because some people were killed. The fact is that the National Labor Relations Board could not take part in that because they were prohibited by this very language. They had no money. They could not even send an investigator to California. Consequently, nothing was done about it. These men were not even permitted to have access to the National Labor Relations Board because they were not recognized.

I am not going to yield. The gentleman would not yield to me. He is just wasting his time.

As a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I can assure the gentleman that this Congress will have the facts on that situation in California if we have to send a subcommittee out there to get it, and then we will act in accordance with the information that that committee reports.

As I recall, the gentleman was a Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress. This legislation was supported by Mr. Elliott and by Mr. Lea. They are not now in Congress, and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has taken over. Apparently somebody is interested in protecting such groups as the Di Giorgio farms. That is not the only one. There are many of those farms of 15,000, 20,000, and 22,000 acres. The time has come when they will have to be controlled, or they will destroy the average American farmer as we understand the term farmer.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I did not hear the gentleman say there were not any schools on this ranch. Did he say that?

Mr. BAILEY. There was no testimony about it.

Mr. GRANGER. But did the gentleman say there were slums on the ranch?

Mr. BAILEY. I did not hear anybody testify about that. I believe they did show a film of some kind.

Mr. GRANGER. But the gentleman was answering you, supposedly. Did you say anything about that?

Mr. BAILEY. No, I did not say anything about that.

Mr. GRANGER. Or about churches?

Mr. BAILEY. Or about churches, or anything else. Certainly not.

Now, I know that conditions are not so good in the State of West Virginia. I might remind the gentleman from California that he could add considerably to the peace, quiet, and sedateness of the State of West Virginia had he voted to bar mandatory injunctions in the recent labor bill, which I am sure the gentleman did not do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Young, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5300, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include therein a statement of the Committee on Appropriations concerning the War Claims Commission.

Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include a table.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Federal housing.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communi-

cated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

POWERS AUTHORIZED TO BE EXERCISED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive messages from the Senate, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and include a copy of a Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PAYMENTS BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS ON PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to include as part of my remarks the provisions of a Senate bill concerning which the gentleman from Florida and I appeared. I today introduced a companion bill in the House. A very similar bill, H. R. 283, was introduced by me earlier in the Congress.

S. 2115

A bill to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance, by paying on the purchase price of such automobile or other conveyance not to exceed \$1,600, including equipment with such special attachments and devices as the Administrator may deem necessary, for each veteran of World War II who is entitled to compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for any of the following:

(a) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet;

(b) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands;

(c) Permanent impairment of vision of both eyes of the following status: Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees in the better eye.

Sec. 2. The benefits of section 1 shall be granted under the following conditions:

(a) That under such regulations as the Administrator may prescribe the furnishing of such automobile or other conveyance, or the assisting therein, shall be accomplished by the Administrator paying the total purchase price, if not in excess of \$1,600, or the amount of \$1,600, if the total purchase price is in excess of \$1,600, to the seller from whom the veteran is purchasing under sales agreement between the seller and the veteran.

(b) The United States shall not be liable for the repair, maintenance, or replacement of any automobile or other conveyance provided under the provisions of the first section of this act and shall not be liable to any person by reason of any damage caused by the use of such automobile or other conveyance.

(c) No veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance under the provisions of this act; and no veteran who has received or may receive an automobile or other conveyance under the provisions of the paragraph under the heading "Veterans' Administration" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be entitled to receive an automobile or other conveyance under the provisions of this act.

(d) The benefits provided in this act shall not be available to any veteran who has not made application for such benefits to the Administrator within 3 years after the effective date of this act, or within 3 years after the date of the veteran's discharge from the armed forces if the veteran shall not be discharged until on or after said effective date.

(e) Any automobile or other conveyance furnished any veteran pursuant to this act shall be exempt from the claims of creditors, and shall not be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever.

(f) After enactment of this act, any automobile or other conveyance heretofore furnished any veteran under the provisions of the paragraph heading "Veterans' Administration" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended, shall be exempt from the claims of creditors, and shall not be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ASSISTANCE TO ECONOMICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS (H. DOC. NO. 240)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In order to enable the United States, in cooperation with other countries, to assist the peoples of economically underdeveloped areas to raise their standards of living, I recommend the enactment of legislation to authorize an expanded program of technical assistance for such areas, and an experimental program for encouraging the outflow of private investment beneficial to their economic development. These measures are the essential first steps in an undertaking which will call upon private enterprise and voluntary organizations in the United States, as well as the Government, to take part in a constantly growing effort to improve economic conditions in the less-developed regions of the world.

The grinding poverty and the lack of economic opportunity for many millions

of people in the economically underdeveloped parts of Africa, the Near and Far East, and certain regions of Central and South America, constitute one of the greatest challenges of the world today. In spite of their age-old economic and social handicaps, the peoples in these areas have in recent decades been stirred and awakened. The spread of industrial civilization, the growing understanding of modern concepts of government, and the impact of two world wars have changed their lives and their outlook. They are eager to play a greater part in the community of nations.

All these areas have a common problem. They must create a firm economic base for the democratic aspirations of their citizens. Without such an economic base, they will be unable to meet the expectations which the modern world has aroused in their peoples. If they are frustrated and disappointed, they may turn to false doctrines which hold that the way of progress lies through tyranny.

For the United States the great awakening of these peoples holds tremendous promise. It is not only a promise that new and stronger nations will be associated with us in the cause of human freedom, it is also a promise of new economic strength and growth for ourselves.

With many of the economically underdeveloped areas of the world, we have long had ties of trade and commerce. In many instances today we greatly need the products of their labor and their resources. If the productivity and the purchasing power of these countries are expanded, our own industry and agriculture will benefit. Our experience shows that the volume of our foreign trade is far greater with highly developed countries than it is with countries having a low standard of living and inadequate industry. To increase the output and the national income of the less developed regions is to increase our own economic stability.

In addition, the development of these areas is of utmost importance to our efforts to restore the economies of the free European nations. As the economies of the underdeveloped areas expand, they will provide needed products for Europe and will offer a better market for European goods. Such expansion is an essential part of the growing system of world trade which is necessary for European recovery.

Furthermore, the development of these areas will strengthen the United Nations and the fabric of world peace. The preamble to the Charter of the United Nations states that the economic and social advancement of all people is an essential bulwark of peace. Under article 56 of the Charter, we have promised to take separate action and to act jointly with other nations "to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

For these various reasons, assistance in the development of the economically underdeveloped areas has become one of the major elements of our foreign policy. In my inaugural address, I outlined a program to help the peoples of these areas to attain greater production as a way to prosperity and peace.

The major effort in such a program must be local in character; it must be made by the people of the underdeveloped areas themselves. It is essential, however, to the success of their effort that there be help from abroad. In some cases, the peoples of these areas will be unable to begin their part of this great enterprise without initial aid from other countries.

The aid that is needed falls roughly into two categories. The first is the technical, scientific, and managerial knowledge necessary to economic development. This category includes not only medical and educational knowledge, and assistance and advice in such basic fields as sanitation, communications, road building and governmental services, but also, and perhaps most important, assistance in the survey of resources and in planning for long-range economic development.

The second category is production goods—machinery and equipment—and financial assistance in the creation of productive enterprises. The underdeveloped areas need capital for port and harbor development, roads and communications, irrigation and drainage projects, as well as for public utilities and the whole range of extractive, processing and manufacturing industries. Much of the capital required can be provided by these areas themselves, in spite of their low standards of living. But much must come from abroad.

The two categories of aid are closely related. Technical assistance is necessary to lay the groundwork for productive investment. Investment, in turn, brings with it technical assistance. In general, however, technical surveys of resources and of the possibilities of economic development must precede substantial capital investment. Furthermore, in many of the areas concerned, technical assistance in improving sanitation, communications or education is required to create conditions in which capital investment can be fruitful.

This country, in recent years, has conducted relatively modest programs of technical cooperation with other countries. In the field of education, channels of exchange and communication have been opened between our citizens and those of other countries. To some extent, the expert assistance of a number of Federal agencies, such as the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture, has been made available to other countries. We have also participated in the activities of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations to disseminate useful techniques among nations.

Through these various activities, we have gained considerable experience in rendering technical assistance to other countries. What is needed now is to expand and integrate these activities and to concentrate them particularly on the economic development of underdeveloped areas.

Much of the aid that is needed can be provided most effectively through the United Nations. Shortly after my inaugural address, this Government asked the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to consider what the

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

4 For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily
5 employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident
6 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his
7 official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for
8 the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

10 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
11 for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including
12 an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Rep-
13 resentative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of
14 Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

15 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

16 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

17 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for
18 the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

19 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

20 CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

21 ABROAD

22 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on
23 June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in
24 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allo-
25 cated to the Department of the Army, shall remain avail-

1 able to said Department until December 31, 1949, for
2 expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus prop-
3 erty located outside the continental United States, Hawaii,
4 Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the
5 care and handling of surplus property located in the United
6 States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued
8 available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling
9 of surplus property located in the United States but disposed
10 of to foreign governments.

11 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

12 Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the
13 Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities
14 under an Act to promote the defense of the United States
15 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in
16 the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

17 Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds
18 appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the
20 provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United
21 States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available
22 for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims,
23 approved prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent inter-
24 change agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, fiscal year 1950, \$50,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); \$2,700,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pur-

1 suant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
2 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and
3 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
4 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and rent in the District
5 of Columbia, \$25,000.

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 1950", \$50,000.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
13 Employment Service Administration

14 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for
15 "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
16 ployment service administration," \$25,000,000; the limi-
17 tation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal
18 Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses
19 in connection with the operation of employment office
20 facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so
21 forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said
22 head is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That in addi-
23 tion to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby
24 made available to be used to the extent that the Federal
25 Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director

1 of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased
 2 costs of administration resulting from change in a State law
 3 or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
 4 and salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
 5 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
 6 Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration can-
 7 not be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:".

8 Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Bureau of Employment Security, 1950", \$300,000; and
 11 appropriations under this head shall be available for the
 12 temporary employment of persons, without regard to the
 13 civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor
 14 program.

15 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
 18 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
 19 Law 880), including personal services in the District of
 20 Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as
 21 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), 1950, \$150,000.

23 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal
 25 year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry

1 out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
 2 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other
 3 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 5 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
 6 or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as
 7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section
 9 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672);
 10 and a health service program as authorized by law (5
 11 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 12 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in or-
 13 ganizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
 14 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
 15 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
 16 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
 17 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
 18 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
 19 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
 20 (52 Stat. 1060).

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

23 Salaries and Expenses

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses;
 25 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under

1 this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation
2 Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of
3 referees, is increased from “\$93,800” to “\$170,300”.

4 SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

5 For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department
6 in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration
7 in accordance with the provisions under this head in the
8 Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949
9 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the
10 Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Con-
11 gress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000
12 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual
13 leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

14 For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance
15 Corporation in connection with property transferred to such
16 Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this
17 head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as
19 amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7,
20 Eighty-first Congress), \$4,000,000.

21 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

22 VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

23 For expenses (other than administrative expenses)
24 necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred
25 to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202

1 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501),
2 1950, \$4,036,570: *Provided*, That receipts from such func-
3 tions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the
4 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That
5 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for
6 surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau
7 of Shipping.

8 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
9 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason
10 of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30,
11 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission
12 shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay
13 for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except
14 with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the
15 Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel
16 and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-
17 chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums
18 shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
19 expense.

20 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

21 Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and
22 other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby con-
23 tinued available until June 30, 1950.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$281,250, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representa-

1 tives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers
 2 which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this
 3 appropriation shall not be available for administrative
 4 expenses.

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

7 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 Inspection and quarantine

10 For an additional amount for "Inspection and quaran-
 11 tine, 1950," \$60,000.

12 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious

13 Diseases of Animals

14 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repay-
 15 ment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts
 16 transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year
 17 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Depart-
 18 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

19 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

20 Salaries and Expenses

21 Citrus blackfly

22 For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal
 23 year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its
 24 control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of
 25 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the

1 suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread
2 of this pest, \$175,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO
6 COMMERCE

7 For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the
8 fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Adminis-
9 tration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price
10 Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconver-
11 sion, and all other functions of the former Office of Tem-
12 porary Controls, including personal services in the District
13 of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of
14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$15,000,
15 to be available for payment of accrued annual leave only.

16 VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September
18 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December
19 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements,
20 as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law
21 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia
22 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per
24 diem for individuals, \$60,000.

1 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The appropriation under this head in the Department
4 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available
5 for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the
6 Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by
7 section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of
8 June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

9 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

10 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
11 Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
12 as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Wash-
13 ington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San
14 Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County
15 of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport,
16 County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile
17 Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis
18 Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the
19 purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as
20 amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as
21 the date of termination of war as contemplated by such
22 section.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 FEES OF WITNESSES

4 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
5 \$25,000.

6 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950,"
7 \$382,000.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
10 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
11 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
12 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
13 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

14 GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not
16 in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller
17 General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related
18 to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department
19 may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for
20 such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

23 REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

24 For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the
25 Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price

1 Index, including personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the
3 Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and
4 classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of
5 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of
6 attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when
7 specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
11 \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer
12 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the
13 Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 FIELD SERVICE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Star Route Service

18 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Salaries, Railway Mail Service

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries,
22 railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer
23 of funds appropriated for personal services at field head-
24 quarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for
25 the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the

1 railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional
2 assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superin-
3 tendents at large.

4 Electric Car Service

5 For an additional amount for "Electric car service",
6 \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
7 "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
9 car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the
10 appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal
11 year.

12 Foreign Air Mail Transportation

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign
14 air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by
15 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transporta-
16 tion" for said fiscal year.

17 Domestic Air Mail Service

18 For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail serv-
19 ice", \$16,100,000.

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Do-
21 mestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

4 ORGANIZATIONS

5 The amount made available under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape
7 Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased
8 from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made avail-
9 able under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board
10 is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

11 Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available
12 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
13 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization"
14 shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

15 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950
18 for "International information and educational activities,"
19 \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the
20 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of
21 the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

1 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

4 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
5 tiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

6 FISCAL SERVICE

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this
11 head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve
12 banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes
13 under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same
14 manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of
15 taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

16 Division of Disbursement

17 Salaries and Expenses

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

20 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

21 Salaries and Expenses

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
23 1950", \$97,500.

1 TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
2 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

3 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
4 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
5 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
6 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
7 by United States district courts and the United States Court
8 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229,
9 Eighty-first Congress, \$4,553,922.31, together with such
10 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
11 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
12 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
13 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
14 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
15 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
16 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
17 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
18 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
19 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
20 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
21 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 25 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (by request) to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Compensation and expenses of Indian delegates and
- 2 alternates representing the Indians of California (tribal
- 3 funds): For compensation and expenses from and after
- 4 January 1, 1946, the Indian delegates and alternates repre-
- 5 senting Indians of California while in Washington, District
- 6 of Columbia, and en route from their homes and return,
- 7 including not to exceed ninety days of travel each year in
- 8 California by such delegates and alternates to receive instruc-
- 9 tions from and make reports to their people, \$50,000, pay-

1 able from funds in the United States Treasury to the credit
2 of the Indians of California, to remain available until ex-
3 pended: *Provided*, That \$8 per diem (in lieu of subsistence)
4 and compensation at the rate of \$10 per day shall be allowed
5 such delegates and alternates engaged in representing the
6 Indians of California. Allowance for such expenses shall
7 include transportation based on the cost of railroad and
8 pullman fares, and other expenses which are usual for official
9 business, such as stenographic services, mimeographing,
10 printing, postage, telephone and telegraph, stationery, and
11 supplies; but compensation and per diem shall not be paid
12 to delegates and alternates traveling by automobile in excess
13 of the time required to perform the travel by railroad. The
14 Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed
15 to pay the expenses, per diem, and compensation to such
16 delegates and alternates out of funds herein authorized, and
17 may at his discretion waive receipts for expenses incurred
18 by them, and is hereby authorized to determine to whom
19 such expense and compensation shall be paid, and there
20 shall not be more than seven such persons at any given
21 period.

SIST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5300

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JULY 25 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 26 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 6, line 14, insert the following: "and shall
2 be available for cooperation with the United States Immi-
3 gration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of
4 State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating
5 to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to
6 the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the
7 domestic labor force".

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5300

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2,) 1949.—Ordered to be printed

MR. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5300]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$127, 032, 243. 75
Amount added by Senate (net).....	9, 286, 225. 27
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	136, 318, 469. 02
Total estimates considered by the Senate (con- tained in H. Does. Nos. 17, 126, 217, 218, 229, 230, 231, 237, and S. Does. 64, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, and 102).....	184, 730, 794. 51
The bill is under the estimates.....	48, 412, 325. 49

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The committee recommends the deletion of the following provision:

Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping.

It was pointed out to the committee that the American Bureau of Shipping is an independent, nonprofit classification society which determines, as a referee, between owners and charterers, or buyers and sellers, generally, or owners and insurance companies, or cargo owners, whether or not the condition of the vessel in question is such as to have her in class, and its findings are universally accepted by all parties.

The House committee in inserting the proviso sought to be deleted stated that it was doing so because it was their opinion that inspections being performed by the Office of Merchant Marine Safety of the Coast Guard provided adequate protection insofar as compliance with safety requirements are concerned.

According to the testimony before the committee the Coast Guard is concerned primarily with manning, safety at sea, protection of life, prevention of fires and boiler explosions and enforcement of load lines, while the American Bureau of Shipping is concerned with structural strength, seaworthiness, and proper maintenance of standards of physical conditions for operations of vessels.

The Commission charter parties, which is the term used for the leasing of a vessel, now provides, with respect to the condition of the vessel on delivery and redelivery of the vessel, first on delivery, that the vessel shall be in class A-1, American Bureau of Shipping, or equivalent, and on redelivery the charter party requires that the vessel shall be redelivered in the same good order, condition, and class as that in which it was delivered. The surveys which are conducted to determine whether or not the vessel is in that condition and class are jointly held by the Commission and the charterer on delivery and redelivery, and the charter party provides that the cost of the delivery survey shall be borne by the Government and the redelivery survey by the charterer. To substitute Coast Guard inspections for the surveys and inspections now being made by the American Bureau of Shipping would be to upset a long established practice with respect to owners' liability as to the classification of their vessels. For that reason the committee recommends the deletion of the proviso.

The committee has stricken from the bill the provision inserted by the House which provides that no additional vessels shall be allocated under charter and no vessel shall be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to a minimum amount of bunkers and that prior to redelivery such items shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his expense.

As written, such a provision would work a hardship on the small operator, who having redelivered the vessel has no further use for the stores but would have to stand the expense of the removal and disposition of the items.

The committee does not feel that established practice with respect to the handling of consumable stores on delivery and redelivery of vessels should be changed and therefore recommend the deletion of the paragraph.

For the information of the Senate, a letter received from the chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House is made a part of this report.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Washington 25, D. C., June 30, 1949.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
*Chairman, Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: During recent months, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on the question of extending the

authority of the Maritime Commission to charter ships to private American operators. In the course of our hearings and discussions, a number of proposed restrictions upon the charterers of these vessels were before the Committee. After mature deliberation, we adopted some and rejected the majority. It was our view that, except for the restrictions adopted by both the Senate and the House in House Joint Resolution 235, it would be in the best interests of the country, the American merchant marine, and our ECA program to impose no additional restrictions on charterers.

Yesterday, I was surprised to learn that a provision was incorporated in the third deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 5300) as it passed the House which provides that:

"No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense."

Let me point out that this provision is an additional restriction and financial burden of a serious nature upon all charterers of vessels from the Maritime Commission. At the time these vessels are chartered from the Commission, each charterer is required to take and to pay to that agency the value of the fuel oil, consumable stores, and slop-chest items aboard the ship at the time it is chartered. Such items are taken and paid for, however, on the express condition that upon the termination of the charter for each vessel the Commission will repay to the charterer the value of any items left in these categories. In many cases, this amounts to from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per ship.

If the proposed amendment to the third deficiency appropriation bill were enacted into law, it would require these charterers to retain these items, although most of them have no use for them except in connection with the chartered vessel which they are returning. Perhaps the loss could be minimized by owners or charterers of large fleets, who could transfer some of the items to other vessels. In the case of the small operators, however, the proposed legislation would be particularly unfair as they are not in a position to use the material otherwise, and would be required to bear the full financial loss. It seems to me that the procedure which has been in effect since 1946 regarding these items should not be set aside at this time, as to do so would result in a very unfair charge against the small operator.

From an analysis of the amendment, I presume it was the intent of the House Appropriations Committee to eliminate the necessity for affirmatively appropriating money to fulfill the existing contractual requirements of the Commission to pay for these stores on chartered vessels. I doubt that there was any intent to cause financial loss to the small charterer. If I am correct in this assumption, it seems to me that it would be a relatively simple matter to provide that any payments required for the fuel, consumable stores, and slop-chest items should be allowed as an offset against the basic charter hire payable to the Commission. If this were done, the Commission would be relieved of the necessity of actually repurchasing the items and at the same time the charterer would not be stuck with material for which he has no use.

May I request that you and your Committee consider this problem from the standpoint of its effect on the small charterer of vessels. My hope is that the amendment will be deleted. In the event, however, that you feel that it is desirable to avoid affirmatively appropriating money for repayment to the charterer for these items, may I suggest that your Committee provide, in place of the present proposal, language along the following lines:

"No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessels be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that upon redelivery of the vessel the Commission shall not be obligated to pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except by crediting the charterer for such items against the basic charter hire due and owing to the Commission."

Please let me know if there is any further information you or your Committee may desire on this problem.

Yours very sincerely,

S. O. BLAND, *Chairman.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE

The committee concurs in the action of the House in allowing \$60,000 as an additional amount for "Inspection and quarantine" to provide for cooperative work in the control and eradication of a reinfestation of cattle fever ticks in Florida and Georgia, for which the supplemental estimate in House Document No. 218 had requested \$68,000.

The committee was also requested by the cattle raisers of Texas, supported by the Senators from Texas, to increase the amount by \$32,000, to offset a reduction in the amount for control of cattle ticks in the regular appropriation for 1950. The committee is advised that a reduction of \$152,000 was required in the budget estimates for 1950 in order to absorb Pay Act increases, and that in allocating the reduction for the appropriation item the Department allocated \$98,000 to the program for eradicating cattle ticks and \$54,000 to the program for control of hog cholera and related swine diseases, requiring none of the reduction to be assumed by four other programs under "Inspection and quarantine." The committee is further advised that, of the \$98,000 reduction for the program of eradicating cattle ticks, the Department allocated \$50,000 reduction to the Florida program (which has been restored by \$60,000 in the present bill) and allocated \$31,800 reduction to the Texas program, with small reductions for Puerto Rico and for departmental work in Washington.

The committee feels that the eradication of ticks is an important program and that the control program should be properly provided for in Texas as well as in other States where infestations occur. The committee believes that a more equitable distribution can be made of the reductions required in the appropriation for 1950. Accordingly, the committee feels that the Department should review the allocations of the reductions for 1950 among the programs covered by "Inspection and quarantine," so that adequate provision for the Texas program can be made within the amount already appropriated for 1950.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COAST GUARD RESERVE

The committee recommends that \$3,000,000 of the \$3,500,000 supplemental budget estimate (H. Doc. 218) be appropriated to initiate a training program for Reserve personnel of the Coast Guard. Statutory authority for the Reserve and the program is contained in the act of February 19, 1941 (14 U. S. C. 301, et seq). The amount provided is considered sufficient to administer the program for the fiscal year 1950, which contemplates the training of approximately 1,900 Reserve officers and 6,000 Reserve enlisted men.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Senate:

Research assistant to the Majority leader:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

Effective July 1, 1949, the basic salary of the research assistant to the majority leader authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, hereby is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,320 per annum.

Miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor.....	\$152, 108. 00
Folding documents.....	2, 500. 00
Stationery for Senators.....	19, 400. 00
Joint Committee on Printing, travel expenses.....	4, 500. 00

A recent survey of Government field printing plants reveals that there are such installations in many locations within 42 States and the District of Columbia. If proper control of such plants is to be maintained, it is necessary that members of the staff of the Joint Committee on Printing visit such plants. The committee, therefore, recommends an appropriation of \$4,500 to defray travel and subsistence expenses of such staff members.

Total, Senate.....	178, 508. 00
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Capitol Police:

Capitol Police Board.....	3, 754. 51
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To pay the District government for the services of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol Buildings and Grounds.

The Judiciary:

Supreme Court of the United States.....	5, 000. 00
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 submitted in S. Doc. 94 to cover the expenses of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure in connection with its work on amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure and the preparation of a rule to govern proceedings in the district courts for the condemnation of property under the power of eminent domain.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Federal Security Agency:

Bureau of Employment Security:

Salaries and expenses -----	\$92, 850. 00
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$392,850, which is \$92,850 in excess of the amount allowed by the House and \$43,650 below the budget estimate. Of the amount recommended, \$160,000 is for the operation of interstate information stations as a part of the migratory agricultural farm labor program, and the remaining \$232,850 will enable the Bureau to work with the States on methods to process the greatly expanded work loads of unemployment insurance claims with a minimum of cost and to work with the States in determining the solvency of their benefit funds to meet future requirements. The latter sum will also be available to meet the demands made on the Employment Service by reason of the changing labor market situation.

General Services Administration:

Public Buildings Administration:

Site for public building at Omaha, Nebr. -----	150, 000. 00
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The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 for the site at Omaha, Nebr., in addition to the \$275,000 made available by the Second Deficiency Act of 1948. As soon as the original sum was made available the officials of the Federal Works Agency made surveys of the site in question and found that informal appraisals on which the original estimate was based were entirely too low. The city of Omaha has agreed if the block in question is purchased to close the intervening street which is about 80 feet wide and donate the additional land to build upon. The building project at Omaha has a top priority on the list of the Public Buildings Administration.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Housing and Home Finance Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$75, 000. 00
Alaska Housing-----	10, 000, 000. 00

The committee held hearings on this item in connection with the Second Deficiency Appropriation bill, but postponed action pending the report of a task force sent to Alaska to make an on the spot analysis of needs and resources in cooperation with officials of the Alaskan Housing Authority and local lending institutions and builders. The report has been received and copies have been filed with the committee. The committee recognizes that there is a definite need for additional housing in Alaska, but does not feel that it is necessary to make available at this time the entire amount of \$15,000,000 authorized by Public Act No. 52 of the 81st Cong. It has, therefore, recommended an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority, which will enable the Housing Administrator to proceed with this program.

Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency --	10, 075, 000. 00
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War Claims Commission:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommends a total of \$350,000 for this purpose in lieu of \$281,250, as proposed by the House, and \$525,000 as submitted by the Budget. Inasmuch as the members of the Commission have just been appointed, no definite information is available as to the staff required. The committee feels, however, that the sum recommended is a reasonable amount for the operation of the Commission during the fiscal year 1950. This amount is payable out of the war claims fund created by sec. 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

The section of the War Claims Act of 1948 referred to reads as follows:

REPORT WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL INJURY
AND PROPERTY CLAIMS

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall inquire into and report to the President, for submission of such report to the Congress on or before March 31, 1950, with respect to war claims arising out of World War II, other than claims which may be received and adjudicated under the preceding sections of this Act, and shall present in such report its findings on—

(1) the estimated number and amount of such claims, classified by types and categories; and

(2) the extent to which such claims have been or may be satisfied under international agreements or domestic or foreign laws.

(b) The report of the Commission shall contain recommendations with respect to—

(1) categories and types of claims, if any, which should be received and considered and the legal and equitable bases therefor;

(2) the administrative method by which such claims should be considered, and any priorities or limitations which should be applicable; and

(3) any limitations which should be applied to the allowance and payment of fees in connection with such claims.

(c) The Commission shall include in such report—

(1) such other recommendations as it deems appropriate; and

(2) such proposals for legislation as it deems appropriate for carrying out the recommendations made in such report.

(d) Such report, with accompanying evidence, shall be printed as a public document when received by the Congress.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to imply that the Congress will enact legislation—

(1) adopting any recommendations made under this section with respect to the consideration or payment of any type of claim; or

(2) making any moneys, including moneys remaining in the war claims fund after the making of payments from such fund provided for by this Act, available for the payment of such claims.

It is the opinion of the committee that one of the immediate and principal responsibilities of the Commission is to complete the survey required by sec. 8 (a) of the act, and to report thereon to the President for submission of such report to the Congress on or before March 31, 1950. To refuse, the Commission the right to make such a survey would result in many war veterans being denied an opportunity to present their claims.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine: Citrus blackfly investigations-----

\$30, 000. 00

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$205,000 in lieu of \$175,000 as proposed by the House. The citrus blackfly is now prevalent in parts of Mexico less than 300 miles south of the Mexican border opposite the citrus producing areas of the lower Rio Grande Valley and of southern California. This money will be used to carry on studies already under way for (1) securing natural enemies of the fly from areas where the pest is native and prevalent and (2) for conducting investigations to develop effective insecticides that could be safely used in Mexico on various hosts of the fly and testing them on a large-scale basis to demonstrate how they could be applied and the benefits that might be obtained by their use. It will also be available for cooperation with appropriate agencies in Mexico in carrying out the inspections to locate areas where the citrus blackfly occurs and to cooperate with the Mexican Government by advising on ways of carrying out activities to combat, suppress, and prevent the spread of the citrus blackfly. It is believed desirable that the pest be eradicated in Mexico rather than wait for its invasion of United States territory.

Commerce Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce-----

25, 000. 00

For this item, the estimate is in the amount of \$55,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$15,000, stating that the amount allowed was to be used for accrued annual leave. The House committee in its report also stated that while there is still a small amount of work to be done, it is believed that it can be absorbed within the regular activities of the Department.

The committee has not approved the full amount of the budget estimate, \$55,000, but does recommend an increase of \$25,000 to provide a total appropriation under this heading of \$40,000. The staff engaged in this liquidating work was reduced from 1,647 on May 31, 1947, to 183 on June 30, 1948, and to 20 on May 31, 1949. On July 1, 1949, the number was down to 11, and by January 1950 under the amount recommended by the committee the number engaged in this work will be less than 6 employees. This liquidating function placed in the Office of the Secretary of Commerce is not related to the regular supervisory functions of the Office of the Secretary, and the Department has no interest in retaining or extending the staff beyond the time for completion of the liquidating work. The committee agrees that a few people who have been engaged in this work and are familiar with it and the files pertaining thereto should be kept a reasonable period pending the completion of this liquidating work.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Military Establishment:

Department of the Army—Civil Functions:

Corps of Engineers:

Flood control, general:

Preliminary examinations and surveys:

The committee was requested to include in the bill an appropriation of \$35,000 for completion of a survey report on the Big South Fork River, Ky. and Tenn., which was authorized by a resolution of the Senate Committee on Public Works dated Mar. 12, 1949.

The committee has not included an appropriation in the bill for this purpose but recommends that the Chief of Engineers restudy the matter of completing this survey report, and if he determines that the completion of the report is of sufficient importance, the committee recommends that \$35,000 out of 1950 funds be used for this purpose. The 1950 civil functions appropriation bill contains an item of \$5,000,000 for "preliminary examinations, surveys, and contingencies," of which \$3,500,000 is for "preliminary examinations and surveys, and of which \$1,500,000 is for "contingencies." The committee feels that out of the amount of \$3,500,000 the Corps of Engineers should be in position to accomplish the completion of the survey report on the Big South Fork River if it is determined that this work is sufficiently important.

Completion of interior drainage facilities,
Mandan, N. Dak-----

\$76, 000. 00

The committee recommends that an item of \$76,000 be added to the bill to provide for the completion of the interior drainage facilities at Mandan, N. Dak., as a part of the local flood-protection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526, 79th Cong., 2d sess.).

This recommendation is made pursuant to the provisions of S. 1324, which passed the Senate on May 23, 1949, and which authorizes the United States to construct the necessary works and alterations to provide for interior drainage.

Treasury Department:

Personal or property damage claims-----

40, 000. 00

Coast Guard: Reserve training-----

3, 000, 000. 00

Total, Treasury Department-----

3, 040, 000. 00

Judgments and authorized claims-----

3, 110, 112. 76

Total increase-----

16, 786, 225. 27

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Surplus Property Disposal----- \$7, 500, 000. 00

This appropriation has been deleted because provision will be made for surplus property disposal, under the General Services Administration in accordance with the provisions of the act setting up the General Services Administration.

United States Maritime Commission:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be deleted:

Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

Total increase-----	16, 786, 225. 27
Total decrease-----	7, 500, 000. 00
Net increase-----	9, 286, 225. 27
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	136, 318, 469. 02

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate Committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
S. 91	Miscellaneous items-----	\$152, 108. 00	-----	\$152, 108. 00	-----	+\$152, 108. 00
S. 91	Folding documents-----	2, 500. 00	-----	2, 500. 00	-----	+2, 500. 00
	Stationery for Senators-----		-----	19, 400. 00	+\$19, 400. 00	+19, 400. 00
S. 102	Automobiles for majority and minority leaders-----	5, 000. 00	-----	-----	-5, 000. 00	-----
	Joint Committee on Printing-----		-----	4, 500. 00	+4, 500. 00	+4, 500. 00
	Total, Senate-----	159, 608. 00	-----	178, 508. 00	+18, 900. 00	+178, 508. 00
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
230	Clerk hire, 1950-----	2, 022, 000. 00	\$2, 022, 000. 00	2, 022, 000. 00	-----	-----
230	Contingent expenses, stationery, 1949-----	500. 00	88, 100. 00	88, 100. 00	+87, 600. 00	-----

	Total, House of Representatives-----	2, 022, 500. 00	2, 110, 100. 00	2, 110, 100. 00	87, 600. 00	-----
	Capitol police-----				+ 3, 754. 51	+ 3, 754. 51
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
230	Capitol Buildings and Grounds: House Office Buildings, 1950-----	21, 890. 00	21, 890. 00	21, 890. 00		-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	2, 203, 998. 00	2, 131, 990. 00	2, 314, 252. 51	+ 110, 254. 51	+ 182, 262. 51
	THE JUDICIARY					
S. 94	Supreme Court, preparation of rules for civil procedure-----	5, 000. 00		5, 000. 00		+ 5, 000. 00
231	Court of Claims: Repairs and im- provements, 1950-----	130, 000. 00			- 130, 000. 00	-----
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
218	Defense aid, liquidation lend-lease program, 1950-----	200, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	- 100, 000. 00	-----
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
218	District of Columbia Redevelop- ment Land Agency, 1950-----	2, 180, 000. 00			- 2, 180, 000. 00	-----
	Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, 1950-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		-----

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate Committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Con.					
	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE					
17	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	\$2, 740, 000. 00	\$2, 700, 000. 00	\$2, 700, 000. 00	—\$40, 000. 00	-----
17	Boards of inquiry, 1950-----	75, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service--	2, 815, 000. 00	2, 725, 000. 00	2, 725, 000. 00	—90, 000. 00	-----
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
218	Office of Education: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	60, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	—10, 000. 00	-----
	<i>Social Security Administration</i>					
218	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service administration, 1950-----	41, 000, 000. 00	33, 000, 000. 00	33, 000, 000. 00	—8, 000, 000. 00	-----

218	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950----- Total, Federal Security Agency-----	436, 500. 00 41, 496, 500. 00	300, 000. 00 33, 350, 000. 00	392, 850. 00 33, 442, 850. 00	-43, 650. 00 -8, 053, 650. 00	+ \$92, 850. 00 +92, 850. 00
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
126	Public Buildings Administration, sites and planning outside the District of Columbia-----	150, 000. 00		150, 000. 00		+150, 000. 00
218	Disposal of surplus property-----	26, 500, 000. 00		(¹)	-26, 500, 000. 00	-----
	Total General Services Ad- ministration-----	26, 650, 000. 00		150, 000. 00	-26, 500, 000. 00	+150, 000. 00
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
	Office of the Administrator					
S. 64	Salaries-----	75, 000. 00		75, 000. 00		+75, 000. 00
S. 64	Alaska housing-----	15, 000, 000. 00		10, 000, 000. 00	-5, 000, 000. 00	+10, 000, 000. 00
	Total Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	15, 075, 000. 00		10, 075, 000. 00	-5, 000, 000. 00	+10, 075, 000. 00
218	Motor Carrier Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	200, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	-50, 000. 00	
17	National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	9, 000, 000. 00	8, 550, 000. 00	8, 550, 000. 00	-450, 000. 00	-----

¹ Floor amendment to be offered in the amount of \$22,500,000 plus \$4,000,000 from proceeds of disposal of surplus property.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate Committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Con.					
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
218	National Railroad Adjustment Board: Salaries and expenses, 1950-----	\$207, 700. 00	\$207, 700. 00	\$207, 700. 00		
	Surplus property disposal, 1950-----	-----	7, 500, 000. 00	(¹)	-----	-\$7, 500, 000. 00
218	United States Maritime Commission: Vessel operating functions, 1950-----	4, 910, 000. 00	4, 036, 570. 00	4, 036, 570. 00	-\$873, 430. 00	-----
218	War Claims Commission: Administrative expenses, 1950-----	(525, 000. 00)	(281, 250. 00)	(350, 000. 00)	(- 175, 000. 00)	(+ 68, 750. 00)
	Total, independent offices--	102, 584, 200. 00	56, 569, 270. 00	59, 387, 120. 00	- 43, 197, 080. 00	+ 2, 817, 850. 00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY					
218	Inspection and quarantine, 1950-----	68,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	-8,000.00
217	Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, 1949-----	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE					
218	Salaries and expenses, citrus black-fly, 1950-----	205,000.00	175,000.00	205,000.00	+30,000.00
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	34,273,000.00	34,235,000.00	34,265,000.00	-8,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
218	Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce, 1950-----	55,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	-15,000.00
218	Voluntary agreements, 1949-----	85,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	-25,000.00
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
218	Foreign air-navigation facilities, 1950-----	270,000.00	-----	-----	-270,000.00
218	Claims, Federal Airport Act, 1950-----	268,807.00	268,807.00	268,807.00	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	678,807.00	343,807.00	368,807.00	-310,000.00
					+25,000.00

¹ Floor amendment to be offered in the amount of \$22,500,000 plus \$4,000,000 from proceeds of disposal of surplus property.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate Committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
217	Fees of witnesses, 1949-----	\$55, 500. 00	\$25, 000. 00	\$25, 000. 00	-\$30, 500. 00	-----
218	Fees of witnesses, 1950-----	382, 000. 00	382, 000. 00	382, 000. 00	-----	-----
217	Immigration and Naturalization Service: Payment of claims-----	679, 854. 44	679, 854. 44	679, 854. 44	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 117, 354. 44	1, 086, 854. 44	1, 086, 854. 44	-30, 500. 00	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
218	Bureau of Labor Statistics: Consumers' Price Index, 1950-----	² 4, 200, 000. 00	² 1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-3, 200, 000. 00	-----

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT							
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
CIVIL FUNCTIONS							
<i>Flood control, general</i>							
Mandan, N. Dak., interior drainage facilities-----				76,000.00	+76,000.00	+76,000.00	
Post Office Department							
FIELD SERVICE							
<i>Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>							
217	Star route service, 1949-----	1,386,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-386,000.00		
218	Salaries, railway mail service, 1950--	(225,000.00)	(225,000.00)	(225,000.00)			
217	Electric car service, 1949-----	(59,000.00)	(59,000.00)	(59,000.00)			
217	Electric car service, 1948-----	(97,200.00)	(97,200.00)	(97,200.00)			
217	Foreign air-mail transportation----	(1,101,000.00)	(1,101,000.00)	(1,101,000.00)			
217	Domestic air-mail service, 1949----	16,100,000.00	16,100,000.00	16,100,000.00			
217	Domestic air-mail service, 1948----	3,201,000.00	3,201,000.00	3,201,000.00			
Total, Post Office Department-----				20,301,000.00	-386,000.00		

* In addition \$126,000 derived from transfer.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate Committee bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
217	United States participation in international organizations, 1949--	(\$800. 00)	(\$800. 00)	(\$800. 00)	-----	-----
218	International information and educational activities, 1950-----	1, 955, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	-\$155, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of State--	1, 955, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	-\$155, 000. 00	-----
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
S. 93	Personal or property damage claims-----	40, 000. 00	-----	40, 000. 00	-----	+\$40, 000. 00
218	Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1950-----	4, 500, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	-\$500, 000. 00	-----

218	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS	257,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	-82,000.00	-----
	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----					
218	DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT	637,900.00	637,900.00	637,900.00		-----
	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----					
218	OFFICE OF THE TREASURER	97,500.00	97,500.00	97,500.00		-----
	Salaries and expenses, 1950-----					
218	COAST GUARD	3,500,000.00		3,000,000.00	-500,000.00	+3,000,000.00
	Reserve training-----					
	Total, Treasury Department	9,032,400.00	4,910,400.00	7,950,400.00	-1,082,000.00	+3,040,000.00
	Total, Title I-----	177,066,759.44	122,478,321.44	128,654,433.95	-48,412,325.49	+6,176,112.51
229 } S. 96 }	TITLE II.—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS					
	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----	7,664,035.07	4,553,922.31	7,664,035.07		+3,110,112.76
	Grand total-----	184,730,794.51	127,032,243.75	136,318,469.02	-48,412,325.49	+9,286,225.27

Q

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

[Report No. 846]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

10 *Effective July 1, 1949, the basic salary of the research*
11 *assistant to the majority leader authorized by Senate Reso-*

1 lution Numbered 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, hereby
2 is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,320 per annum.

3 *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for mis-*
4 *cellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1949,*
5 *\$152,108.*

6 *Folding documents: For an additional amount for fold-*
7 *ing speeches and pamphlets at a basic rate not exceeding*
8 *\$1 per thousand, fiscal year 1949, \$2,500.*

9 *Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery*
10 *of \$200 for each Senator and the President of the Senate,*
11 *for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$19,400,*
12 *to remain available until December 31, 1949.*

13 *Joint Committee on Printing: For an additional amount*
14 *for the Joint Committee on Printing for travel and sub-*
15 *sistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate com-*
16 *mittees, fiscal year 1950, \$4,500.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

19 For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily
20 employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident
21 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his
22 official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for
23 the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to reimburse the government of the District of Columbia for the salary of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, fiscal year 1950, \$3,754.51.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the Rules for Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to title 28, United

1 *States Code, S. 2072, including personal services in the*
 2 *District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be ex-*
 3 *pende as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve,*
 4 *including such per diem allowance in lieu of actual expenses*
 5 *for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10*
 6 *per day, \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.*

7 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

8 CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

9 ABROAD

10 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on
 11 June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in
 12 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allo-
 13 cated to the Department of the Army, shall remain avail-
 14 able to said Department until December 31, 1949, for
 15 expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus prop-
 16 erty located outside the continental United States, Hawaii,
 17 Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the
 18 care and handling of surplus property located in the United
 19 States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Pro-*
 20 *vided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued
 21 available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling
 22 of surplus property located in the United States but disposed
 23 of to foreign governments.

24 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

25 Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the

1 Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities
2 under an Act to promote the defense of the United States
3 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in
4 the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

5 Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds
6 appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second
7 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the
8 provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United
9 States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available
10 for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims,
11 approved prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent inter-
12 change agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

15 MANSION

16 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the
17 Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-
18 first Congress, fiscal year 1950, \$50,000, *to be disbursed*
19 *by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursements,*
20 *United States Treasury.*

21 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal
23 year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation
24 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by
25 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.

1 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-
2 Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act;
3 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and
4 mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per
5 diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
6 labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services
7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health service program as authorized by
9 law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
10 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
11 2672) ; \$2,700,000.

12 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
13 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year
14 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pur-
15 suant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
16 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and
17 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the District
19 of Columbia, \$25,000.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
24 1950", \$50,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
Employment Service Administration

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for
“Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
ployment service administration,” \$25,000,000; the limi-
tation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal
Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses
in connection with the operation of employment office
facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so
forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said
head is amended to read as follows: “*Provided*, That in addi-
tion to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby
made available to be used to the extent that the Federal
Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased
costs of administration resulting from change in a State law
or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
and salary costs over those upon which the State’s basic grant
(or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration can-
not be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:”.

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
Bureau of Employment Security, 1950”, ~~\$300,000~~ \$392,-

1 850; and appropriations under this head shall be available
 2 for the temporary employment of persons, without regard
 3 to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory
 4 labor program.

5 *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*

6 *PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION*

7 *Site for public building at Omaha, Nebraska: For an*
 8 *additional amount for the acquisition of a site for a public*
 9 *building at Omaha, Nebraska, as authorized by the Acts*
 10 *of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457),*
 11 *\$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.*

12 *Housing and Home Finance Agency*

13 *OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

14 *Salaries and Expenses*

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 16 *fiscal year 1950, \$75,000.*

17 *Alaska Housing*

18 *For purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing*
 19 *Authority, as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Hous-*
 20 *ing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949), fiscal*
 21 *year 1950, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

22 *MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION*

23 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

24 *For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims*
 25 *Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public*

1 Law 880), including personal services in the District of
 2 Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as
 3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 4 (5 U. S. C. 55a), *fiscal year* 1950, \$150,000.

5 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal
 7 year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry
 8 out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
 9 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other
 10 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 12 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
 13 or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as
 14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 15 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section
 16 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672);
 17 and a health service program as authorized by law (5
 18 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 19 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in or-
 20 ganizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
 21 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
 22 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
 23 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
 24 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations

1 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
2 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
3 (52 Stat. 1060).

4 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

5 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

6 Salaries and Expenses

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
8 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under
9 this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation
10 Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of
11 referees, is increased from "\$93,800" to "\$170,300".

12 SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

13 For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department
14 in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration
15 in accordance with the provisions under this head in the
16 Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949
17 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the
18 Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Con-
19 gress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000
20 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual
21 leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

22 For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance
23 Corporation in connection with property transferred to such
24 Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this
25 head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropria-

tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Congress), \$4,000,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

For expenses (other than administrative expenses) necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), *fiscal year 1950, \$4,036,570: Provided, That* receipts from such functions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: ~~*Provided further, That*~~ no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping.

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums

1 shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
2 expense.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and
5 other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby con-
6 tinued available until June 30, 1950.

7 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

8 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for
10 the War Claims Commission, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding;
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and advances or reimbursements
14 to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and
15 services in carrying out the functions of the Commission;
16 ~~\$281,250~~ \$350,000, to be derived from the war claims fund
17 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948
18 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) ~~÷Provided,~~ That
19 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for
20 carrying out the provisions of Section 8 of said War Claims
21 Act of 1948.

22 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

23 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
24 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
25 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of

1 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
 2 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
 3 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said
 4 Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certi-
 5 fications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal
 6 Security Administrator or their duly authorized representa-
 7 tives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers
 8 which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this
 9 appropriation shall not be available for administrative
 10 expenses.

11 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

12 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 Salaries and Expenses

15 Inspection and quarantine

16 For an additional amount for "Inspection and quaran-
 17 tine, 1950," \$60,000.

18 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious
 19 Diseases of Animals

20 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repay-
 21 ment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts
 22 transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year
 23 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Depart-
 24 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 Salaries and Expenses

3 Citrus blackfly

4 For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal
5 year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its
6 control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of
7 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the
8 suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread
9 of this pest, ~~\$175,000~~ \$205,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO
13 COMMERCE

14 For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the
15 fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Adminis-
16 tration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price
17 Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconver-
18 sion, and all other functions of the former Office of Tem-
19 porary Controls, including personal services in the District
20 of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of
21 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$15,000~~
22 \$40,000,—to be available for payment of accrued annual leave
23 only.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements, as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$60,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Washington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport,

1 County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile
 2 Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis
 3 Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the
 4 purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as
 5 amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as
 6 the date of termination of war as contemplated by such
 7 section.

8 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 FEES OF WITNESSES

11 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
 12 \$25,000.

13 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950,"
 14 \$382,000.

15 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

16 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
 17 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
 18 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
 19 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
 20 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

21 GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not
 23 in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller

1 General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related
2 to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department
3 may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for
4 such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

5 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

8 For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the
9 Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price
10 Index, including personal services in the District of Colum-
11 bia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the
12 Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and
13 classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of
14 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of
15 attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when
16 specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing
17 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
18 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health
19 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
20 \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer
21 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the
22 Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood Control, General

For the completion of interior drainage facilities at Mandan, North Dakota, as a part of the local flood protection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session), fiscal year 1950, \$76,000, to remain available until expended.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service", \$1,000,000.

Salaries, Railway Mail Service

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries, railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer of funds appropriated for personal services at field headquarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superintendents at large.

Electric Car Service

For an additional amount for “Electric car service”, \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Special delivery service” for the fiscal year 1949.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

Foreign Air Mail Transportation

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

Domestic Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for “Domestic air mail service”, \$16,100,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for “Domestic air mail service,” \$3,201,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZATIONS

The amount made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape

1 Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased
2 from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made avail-
3 able under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board
4 is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

5 Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available
6 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
7 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization"
8 shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

9 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
10 ACTIVITIES

11 For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950
12 for "International information and educational activities,"
13 \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the
14 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of
15 the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

16 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

19 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
20 tiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

21 PERSONAL OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

22 For an additional amount for personal property damage
23 claims, \$40,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

Division of Disbursement

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$97,500.

COAST GUARD

RESERVE TRAINING

For pay, allowances, clothing, transportation, and subsistence, as authorized by law for personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve on active duty undergoing training or per-

1 *forming drills or equivalent duty, and for regular or*
 2 *reserve personnel on active duty engaged primarily in ad-*
 3 *ministration of the reserve training program (including*
 4 *transportation of dependents and household effects); per-*
 5 *sonal services at the seat of government; expenses of recruit-*
 6 *ing; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed twenty-*
 7 *two passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and*
 8 *repair of aircraft; and other expenses necessary for the*
 9 *reserve training program; fiscal year 1950, \$3,000,000:*
 10 *Provided, That rates for drill pay shall not exceed those*
 11 *prescribed by or pursuant to law for the Naval Reserve.*

12 TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
 13 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

14 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
 15 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
 16 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
 17 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
 18 by United States district courts and the United States Court
 19 of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 96,*
 20 *and House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-first Con-*
 21 *gress, \$4,553,922.31 \$7,664,035.07, together with such*
 22 *amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when*
 23 *specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements*
 24 *of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and*
 25 *such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*

1 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
2 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall
3 be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
4 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
5 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
6 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
7 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
8 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any
12 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
13 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
14 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
15 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
16 right to strike against the Government of the United States,
17 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
20 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
21 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
22 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
23 a strike against the Government of the United States, is
24 not a member of an organization of Government em-
25 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the

1 Government of the United States, or that such person does
2 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
3 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
4 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
5 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
6 the United States or who is a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
9 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
10 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
11 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
12 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
13 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
14 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
15 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
16 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
17 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

18 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
19 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 848

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

[Report No. 846]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Reported with amendments

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz:

- 1 On page , line , insert the following: “and shall
- 2 be available for cooperation with the United States Immi-
- 3 gration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of
- 4 State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating
- 5 to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject
- 6 to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement
- 7 the domestic labor force”.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5300

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKEELAR to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

August 5 (legislative day, June 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ELLENDER to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: On page , line , insert a new paragraph as follows:

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
4 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Property and
5 Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152,
6 approved June 30, 1949), relating to excess and surplus
7 property, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia; allocations to Government agencies for services
9 rendered in connection with care and handling or disposal

1 of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948; not to
2 exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28
3 U. S. C. 2672) ; not to exceed \$14,000 for a health service
4 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; printing
5 and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
6 with the purposes of this appropriation; acquisition of real
7 property and interests therein, necessary in connection with
8 care and handling or disposal of property; payments to
9 States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of
10 taxes accruing against real property declared surplus by
11 Government corporations; appraisers at rates of pay or fees
12 not to exceed those usual for similar services; and advances
13 of funds to cashiers and collection officials, upon furnishing
14 bond; fiscal year 1950, \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the
15 Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and
16 furnish to governmental employees and employees of Gov-
17 ernment contractors at the reasonable value thereof food,
18 meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical
19 services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry
20 service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary struc-
21 tures and make alterations in existing structures necessary
22 for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in

1 the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for
2 such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services,
3 equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the pro-
4 ceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation:
5 *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein-
6 before appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions
7 of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds
8 of the disposal of surplus property subject to a "national
9 security clause" as defined in the National Industrial Reserve
10 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451), or as imposed pursuant
11 to the Act of August 5, 1947 (10 U. S. C. 1270, 34
12 U. S. C. 522 (a)), or deductions from proceeds otherwise
13 collectible as a result of the disposal of such property, shall
14 be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabili-
15 tation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities as may
16 be contracted for during the fiscal year 1950 if required
17 for purposes of national defense or for the protection of
18 the public or of private property from the effects of the
19 operation of such facilities: *Provided further*, That appro-
20 priations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal
21 year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during
22 fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal

1 year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts: *Pro-*
 2 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appro-
 3 priations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal
 4 year 1949 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued
 5 leave paid after June 30, 1949, to employees of the War
 6 Assets Administration separated or furloughed on or before
 7 that date.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BLUNDER to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: On page , line , insert a new paragraph as follows:

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
2 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

3 The first proviso under this head in the Federal Security
4 Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, is amended to read as
5 follows: "*Provided*, That of the amount herein made avail-
6 able for expenditure, not more than \$50,000 may be ex-
7 pended without regard to section 322 of the Act of June
8 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for alterations,
9 repairs, and improvements to the buildings occupied by the

1 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore,
2 Maryland, and vicinity, of which amount not more than
3 \$15,000 shall be available for alterations, repairs, and
4 equipment for an employee cafeteria or cafeterias, and the
5 total amount made available in this proviso, except such
6 part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the
7 Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, may be trans-
8 ferred to the Public Buildings Administration, General Serv-
9 ices Administration, for such purposes”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKEILAR to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Therefore, because I hold firmly to the principle that we should not be giving away Federal property, even to so fine an institution as the Methodist church, I must object to the bill at the present time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will withhold his objection for a moment further, let me say that so far as I know, the objection was entirely for the reason that the Government needed the quarters. Under this bill, the discretion as to ever abandoning the quarters is left entirely to the Federal Government.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that equities are involved in this matter. The church probably lost \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 on the property. The Government will be the beneficiary of that. We believe that \$100,000 is a reasonable price.

However, I understand the attitude of the Senator from Oregon, and I shall no longer persist in urging the Senator to withdraw his objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to add that I agree with the Senator from California that equities are involved; but so far as I am concerned, a rather fundamental principle is also involved, namely, the principle of not giving away the money of the taxpayers of the United States, even to fine institutions, unless we see to it that the Federal Government receives adequate payment for the property.

I see no reason why in the case of the churches of America that lost their property during the depression period, we should now give them a Federal grant which is what this bill amounts to, in order to give them back their property.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, no such question is involved in this bill. This option would become effective only when the Government no longer wants the property. It is not adapted for an office building, it is adapted for a hotel. The bill is based on the theory that the Government will want to sell the property, and that if and when the Government wants to sell the property, the Methodist church, which lost very heavily in it, will be given by the Government, which has had a great windfall, the first opportunity to buy. We believe the suggested price of \$100,000, which is for a very minor portion of this property, is a very reasonable price. We are not suggesting that anything be given the Methodist church. We are not suggesting anything that will inconvenience the Government of the United States. We believe the Methodist church which erected the building and lost heavily on it has a certain equity.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from California means it when he says he is not suggesting that anything be given to the Methodist church, but a question of fact is raised. I want to investigate that question of fact, because I cannot read the report of the Treasury Department and reach any other conclusion than that at least the

Treasury Department is of the opinion we would not be getting our money's worth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill goes over.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, as a member of the Public Works Committee which took testimony on this bill, I can fully understand the curiosity of the Senator from Oregon concerning what in some respect is a new procedure. I am, however, fully satisfied that when the Senator from Oregon has had an opportunity not only of examining the report attached to the bill, but of reading the hearings as well, his curiosity will be satisfied, and he will be in agreement with the position of the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I should like also to join with my colleague, the senior Senator from California, in urging that the Senator from Oregon read the committee report as well as the hearings on the bill. I think there are factors involved in the situation which will satisfy the Senator from Oregon that it is not what it appears to him to be on the surface.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall read the hearings. I have very carefully read the committee report. It is the committee report which so perplexes me. A reading of the report of the Government agencies and the committee report together with the hearings may clear up the difficulty I have with the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill goes over.

ATTENDANCE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT FUNERALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (H. R. 2662) to grant time to employees in the executive branch of the Government to participate, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of the armed forces returned to the United States for burial, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder if I can ask unanimous consent to return to House bill 2662, merely to ask a question about it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand the bill is designed to permit Government employees to attend the funeral services of deceased members of the armed forces returned to the United States for burial. Is it applicable merely to relatives? It does not say.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is right.

Mr. President, I may say in reply to the distinguished minority leader, there has been a lack of uniformity in the administrative practice in giving time off to Government employees to attend funeral services for relatives, or, let me say, as guards in the American Legion unit, or firing squad members, at military funerals. This is merely to establish uniformity and it leaves the matter up to military discretion.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

VILLAGE-DELIVERY SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1479) to abolish the village-delivery service of the Post Office Department, to transfer village carriers to the city-delivery service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 9 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 163), is amended by striking out the words "second or".

SEC. 2. The operation by the Post Office Department of village delivery service in second-class post offices shall be discontinued. All such post offices, which on the effective date of this act have village delivery service, shall hereafter have city delivery service and all carriers of the village delivery service in such offices shall be classified as carriers in the city delivery service in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. (a) In assigning carriers in the village delivery service to salary grades in the city delivery service, each village carrier shall be assigned to the grade in the city delivery service to which he would have advanced had his original appointment as a carrier in the village delivery service been as a carrier in city delivery service. Each village carrier shall retain credit in his position in the city delivery service for all annual and sick leave which he has accrued, for compensatory time off due for service performed, and for any period of service creditable toward a promotion to a higher grade.

(b) No village carrier transferred to the city delivery service by this act shall, by reason of such transfer, be entitled to any additional compensation for services performed prior to the effective date of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to discontinue the operation of village-delivery service in second-class post offices, to transfer village carriers in such offices to the city-delivery service, and for other purposes."

EXEMPTION OF TAX ON FRUIT-FLAVOR CONCENTRATES

The bill (H. R. 5831) to exempt certain volatile fruit-flavor concentrates from the tax on liquors, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

COMPENSATION OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE EMPLOYEES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2226) relating to the compensation of certain employees of the Panama Canal was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I have a question based on a reading of the report. I ask the distinguished Senator from South Carolina whether there is any estimate from the Bureau of the Budget as to the cost of this measure.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. There is not, but the Senator will find that in the Panama Canal Zone employees are regulated by the same law as are employees of the District of Columbia, and since the bill was passed increasing the pay of the employees of the District of Columbia \$330, it was felt that the Panama Canal Zone employees should be treated in a similar manner.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Does the distinguished Senator have any objection to the bill being passed over until the next call of the calendar, until the cost can be determined?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I have an amendment. I should like to have it read at this time, so the Senator may be thinking about it.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I shall be glad to consider it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, lines 3 to 10, it is proposed to strike out section 1 and insert the following:

That the Governor of the Panama Canal is authorized to grant additional compensation to policemen, firemen, and school teachers employed by the Panama Canal, corresponding to the additional compensation granted to similar employees of the District of Columbia by the act entitled "An act to increase the compensation of certain employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1949, as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the amendment is designed to cure a defect which was called to the attention of the committee by the Secretary of the Army, after the bill was reported, and which therefore was not considered by the committee in connection with the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I should like to have this measure go over, if possible, to the next call of the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mrs. President, I ask unanimous consent, then, that it be considered on the next call of the calendar. If that request is granted, I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair

hears none, and it is so ordered. The bill will be considered on the next call of the calendar. The bill now goes over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2379) to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this is not the type of legislation which should be passed on a mere call of the Consent Calendar. I feel it should go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

WEBER BASIN RECLAMATION PROJECT, UTAH

The bill (S. 2391) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Weber Basin reclamation project, Utah, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Weber Basin project to consist of reservoirs, irrigation and drainage works, power plants, transmission lines, and similar works in and near Morgan, Davis, Summit, and Weber Counties, Utah, for the purposes of supplying irrigation water to lands, both new and presently irrigated; supplying municipal, industrial, and domestic water; controlling floods; and generating and selling electric energy to help meet the short supply of power in the area and as a means of making the whole project self-supporting and financially solvent; and for other beneficial purposes (including, but without limitation, the control and catchment of silt, improvement of the general quality of the water, the preservation and propagation of fish and wildlife, and the provision and improvement of recreational facilities), at an estimated cost of \$69,500,000, all in substantial accord with the recommendations made in that certain report, dated July 15, 1949, of the regional director, region IV, Bureau of Reclamation, entitled "Weber Basin project, Utah."

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to apportion equitably the costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining (including therein reasonable provision for replacement) the project works herein authorized between, on the one hand, their flood control, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes and, on the other hand, their irrigation, power, municipal, and other water-supply purposes. The former allocations shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable. The latter allocations shall be reimbursable and returnable: *Provided*, That general repayment obligations undertaken pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 9 of the Reclamation Act of 1939 may extend over a period not exceeding 60 years.

SEC. 3. As a condition precedent to construction of any of the irrigation or drainage works herein authorized, there shall be established an organization in the State of Utah with powers satisfactory to the Secretary, including the power to tax property both real and personal within its boundaries and the power to enter into a contract or contracts, with the United States for payment of reimbursable costs allocated to irri-

gation, municipal water supply, and other miscellaneous purposes.

SEC. 4. This act shall be a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), the provisions whereof shall govern the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Weber Basin project except as otherwise herein provided.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be required to carry out the purposes of this act.

WESTERN LAND BOUNDARY FENCE PROJECT

The bill (S. 1115) authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I ask that this go over.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I gladly withhold the objection.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, when the Senate passed a similar bill in the last Congress, it was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That was the bad Congress, was it not?

Mr. CONNALLY. Not in the opinion of the Senator who is now speaking.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I heard a great deal about it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Seriously, I hope the Senator will not object to the bill. Many Government departments are interested in it, including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, customs—

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. The incidence of hoof-and-mouth disease has very greatly changed the demand for this particular type of fence. The American livestock interests are very anxious to have it constructed. The presence of large herds of cattle and the possibility of moving them along the border makes it extremely desirable that the fence be constructed. It will probably cost approximately \$2,500,000. Five hundred miles of fence is involved. I think it would be very wise to make this expenditure in connection with the eradication of hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Texas and the Senator from New Mexico in stating that, in my opinion, this is a sound investment. If the fence is constructed, to a great extent the danger of foot-and-mouth disease will be eliminated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 24 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. IVES, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. TOBEY) to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz: On Page 12, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

1 REPAIR OF VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE

2 For repair of one hundred and thirty-four vessels in the
3 national defense reserve pursuant to section 11 (a) of the
4 Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), fiscal
5 year 1950, \$25,000,000; of which not more than \$804,630
6 shall be available for administrative expenses and not more
7 than \$75,370 shall be available for operation of warehouses.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. GUILLETTE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. IVES, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. MORSE, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. O'CONNOR, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. TOREY) to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 24 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and unanimously agreed to.

WEAKNESS OF THE MARSHALL PLAN AND SOLUTION FOR PRESENT CONFUSION AND CHAOS IN EUROPE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on last Wednesday, August 24, that admirable newspaper the New York Times, noted for its accurate, but stodgy understatement, carried two extremely important and timely items in its editorial page, an editorial and an article.

The article by Anne O'Hare McCormick, points out the weakness of the Marshall plan and the editorial describes the proper solution to the present confusion and chaos in Europe.

Mr. President, I desire especially to call the attention of the policy makers of our Department of State to these articles. For more than 2 years several of us in this body have endeavored to persuade the Department of State to recognize that dollars alone are not enough to solve the problems of Europe. We have pleaded with the Department to have just a scintilla of imagination and originality in their plans. In particular we have urged them to suggest to the Europeans that political and economic unification is essential to their recovery.

The opportunity to begin the process of unification has been neglected, but it is possible that with strenuous efforts it may not be too late. Certainly it is still preferable to try it than to follow blindly a policy doomed to failure.

Since neither the Department nor the Senate has been impressed by the arguments heretofore made on this floor, I wish to quote part of the article by Mrs. McCormick:

The immediate point is that in trying to fill the void the United States has given more money than counsel. The American reporter who has interviewed governments since the aid program got under way has heard few echoes of the complaints of American dictation or interference that form the staple of Communist propaganda and are now echoed in the more irresponsible Labor circles in England. But times without number, the American has heard complaints that we don't interfere enough. Over and over again, in conversations with Government officials—very much off the record—one listens to questions like this: "Why don't you impose conditions with your gifts?" "Why don't you insist on measures of real cooperation?" "Why don't you use your power to force us to do things we should do, need to do, and have not the political courage to do on our own?"

Mr. President, I regard it as one of the greatest tragedies of our history that, although our people were willing and able to pay the taxes and give the necessary goods to a stricken Europe, our leaders lacked the foresight and wisdom to supply the vision necessary to make our material aid effective. As has been so well said, "Where there is no vision the people perish."

Mr. President, this miscarriage of a magnificent idea and of an unprecedented generosity has many unforeseeable consequences, but one of those consequences is a hesitancy on the part of some of us in following too quickly the

more recent proposals of our leaders. I have reference to the military assistance program.

One reads a great deal in the press about the difficulties the program is encountering in the Congress. It is said that our bipartisan policy is breaking down. Mr. President, as a Democrat and as one who has without exception supported the official foreign policy of this Government for 7 years, I submit that there is more than partisanship involved in the present difficulties of the official policy. The simple fact is that having observed the operation of the ECA very closely since its beginning, I as a member of the majority party, need some reassurance about the wisdom of the policy to be followed in the MAP before I am willing to accept the total proposal of the Government.

Last spring I was disposed to withdraw my support of the ECA because of the failure of our Government to promote the unification of Europe. Finally, and very reluctantly, I did support it, with the hope that something would happen this year to change our policy. It is just barely possible that the statesmen now meeting in Strasbourg in the Council of Europe may bring about that change.

In any case, Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that my reluctance to accept the MAP of the Government in the terms submitted is to a very great extent influenced by my disappointment in the policy followed by the Government in administering the Marshall plan. Nothing dampens one's enthusiasm for a new program more than the failure of the old program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point, as a part of my remarks, an excerpt from the article by Mrs. McCormick and the editorial from the New York Times entitled "For European Unity." I also ask that an Associated Press dispatch from Strasbourg commenting on the ECA be inserted.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the article and the editorial and dispatch were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of August 24, 1949]

THE BIG QUESTION OF DIVIDING THE DOLLARS (By Anne O'Hare McCormick)

* * * * *

QUESTIONING AMERICAN POLICY

The immediate point is that in trying to fill the void the United States has given more money than counsel. The American reporter who has interviewed governments since the aid program got under way has heard few echoes of the complaints of American dictation or interference that form the staple of Communist propaganda and are now echoed in the more irresponsible Labor circles in England. But times without number the American has heard complaints that we don't interfere enough. Over and over again, in conversations with government officials—very much off the record—one listens to questions like this: "Why don't you impose conditions with your gifts? Why don't you insist on measures of real cooperation? Why don't you use your power to force us to do things we should do, need to do, and have not the political courage to do on our own?"

Of course the United States cannot force the beneficiaries of the Marshall plan. The

most it can do is to support a policy on which they agree. This is what it has done so far in relation to OEEC. The members will have to work out a division of dollars among themselves. The British will receive help, but on their own plan of salvation.

Yet we alone have power to meet the crisis, and we are just beginning to realize that it cannot be met with small measures of temporary palliatives, or without the concerted all-out effort of every people in the western world. The great problem is how to distribute responsibility without dollars, how to evoke in our partners the sense of community of purpose which will inspire them to work together, with different means, for the same end. The shock of discovering that the Marshall plan is not enough puts upon all the nations involved the duty of doing not less but more.

[From the New York Times for August 24, 1949]

FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

Next to the trumpet call for European unity sounded by Winston Churchill, the most urgent and compelling demand to the same effect has been voiced at the Strasbourg meeting of the Council of Europe by Paul Reynaud of France. As wartime Premier M. Reynaud urged and obtained from the British War Cabinet headed by Mr. Churchill a declaration proposing an indissoluble union between France and Britain, for which he was ready to fight to the last. This proposal was made in the hour of France's agony, when Hitler's armies were already in Paris, and it came too late to avert France's downfall. Now Europe is again living under the shadow of another conqueror whose fifth columns are gnawing at the foundations of the free world. And again M. Reynaud and Mr. Churchill join forces to urge an indissoluble union, not only of France and Britain but of all free European nations—before it is again too late.

But whereas Mr. Churchill invokes the ancient glories of Europe, M. Reynaud rests his plea on the inexorable facts of Europe's economic life. Europe, he points out, is living from hand to mouth, first by means of loans, then grants, and now Marshall aid. But that aid is being administered by representatives of individual governments pursuing selfish national policies, with the result that Europe is following a dead-end street, which, moreover, comes to an end in 1952. M. Reynaud warns that unless the situation is remedied by that time Europe will face an economic crisis which might result in victory for Stalin.

The remedy he proposes is a European federation with a real European legislature directly elected by the European peoples and able to establish a large trading area with a single currency and a mass market capable of supporting mass production according to the most economic methods and in the most economic locations. He freely admits that this would ultimately mean a sacrifice of national sovereignty, but he stresses that this must happen if Europe is to survive in freedom. There is a place, he declares, for a unified Europe standing between the two giants of America and Russia, but there is no such place for a mosaic of independent states.

This plea came fittingly on the eve of today's ceremonies in Washington, at which President Truman will formally put into effect the North Atlantic Treaty, designed to unite the defensive resources of the Atlantic community, of which European military unification and economic stability are essential parts. The difficulties which these projects face are illustrated anew both in Washington, where primarily conservative elements oppose military aid, and in Strasbourg, where primarily socialistic spokesmen oppose economic unification, except on their terms.

But the opposition in both cases might well heed M. Reynaud's warning that the proponents of unity are not ahead of the times; rather that the times are ahead of them. And time does not wait.

[From the Washington Post of August 25, 1949]

END DISUNITY BY 1952 OR FACE ECONOMIC RUIN, POSSIBLY WAR, EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE WARNED

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, August 24.—The European Consultative Assembly wound up its economic debate today with the generally expressed conviction that the Marshall plan is being frittered away and disaster impends.

No one disputed warnings from Socialists, Conservatives, and middle-of-the-roaders that if Europe cannot remedy its economic disunity before the end of the European Recovery Program in 1952 she is in for an economic collapse, social upheavals, and perhaps war.

There was general agreement that two world wars fought in Europe, the rise of the United States and the industrialization of agricultural countries overseas had totally changed the continent's economic position in the world.

Statements that little long-range constructive work is being done under the Marshall plan also went unchallenged.

United States aid has been praised as generous and wise. But criticism has been turned upon representatives of the Marshall-plan countries themselves. It has been charged that these representatives in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation have not been able to submerge national interests in behalf of Europe's welfare. Former French Premier Paul Reynaud yesterday urged that a real European parliament be elected by direct suffrage with power to knock together the conflicting economies.

One resolution introduced today by Winston Churchill's European movement declared that "unless immediate steps are taken to promote a European economic union, there must inevitably be a European economic collapse involving a catastrophic decline in the standard of living of the European peoples and social disturbances endangering their democratic way of life."

Another resolution proposed by French Socialist Andre Philip said the economic unification of Europe is the only way of avoiding "a social crisis of extreme gravity."

British Laborites, however, cautioned against the union of collapse specter raised by these resolutions. They said an economic union stripping tariff protection from some industries would throw great numbers of people out of work and the medicine would be worse than the disease.

Britain's Laborites generally advise a go-slow, take-a-good-look policy toward proposals to unite planned and free economies.

The real battle will come over the Churchill-backed resolution in the committee on economic affairs, probably in about 10 days. As introduced, it bore 46 signatures from among the 101 delegates from 12 countries.

Lord Layton, a British Liberal, predicted the British pound would be devalued soon, and urged that other European currencies be devalued in concert.

He also urged that the Bretton Woods agreement, which he said provided for orderly monetary adjustments by moving from one fixed point to another, be shelved.

He urged that the agreement be laid aside temporarily to allow certain currencies to go free for a time in order that they should find their natural level.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfin-

ished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5300, a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senate that this bill certainly will not take more than a few minutes to dispose of. It is unanimously reported by the committee. This is the third deficiency appropriation bill, the third deficiency bill we have had before us this year.

The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$127,000,000. The Senate committee has voted to add \$9,000,000, making a total of \$136,000,000. That is \$48,000,000 less than the amount of the budget estimates which were sent to the two Houses.

The report is unanimous. It seems to me that the bill should be passed in a very few minutes. So far as I know, there is no opposition of any kind to it by any Member. I have not heard of any opposition to it.

Therefore, Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Secretary will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch," on page 1, after line 7, to insert:

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Effective July 1, 1949, the basic salary of the research assistant to the majority leader authorized by Senate Resolution No. 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, hereby is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,320 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1949, \$152,108.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Folding documents: For an additional amount for folding speeches and pamphlets

at a basic rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, fiscal year 1949, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$200 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$19,400, to remain available until December 31, 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 12, to insert:

Joint Committee on Printing: For an additional amount for the Joint Committee on Printing for travel and subsistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate committees, fiscal year 1950, \$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 6, to insert:

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to reimburse the government of the District of Columbia for the salary of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, fiscal year 1950, \$3,754.51.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 17, to insert:

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the Rules for Civil Procedure for the district courts of the United States pursuant to title 28, United States Code, S. 2072, including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including such per diem allowance in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion," on page 5, line 18, after the figures "\$50,000", to insert "to be disbursed by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursements, United States Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration—Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," on page 7, line 25, after the numerals "1950", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$392,850."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 4, to insert:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Site for public building at Omaha, Nebr.: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for a public building at Omaha, Nebr., as authorized by the acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 11, to insert:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," fiscal year 1950, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 16, to insert:

ALASKA HOUSING

For purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority, as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949), fiscal year 1950, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Motor Carrier Claims Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 9, line 4, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "fiscal year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 11, to strike out:

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration in accordance with the provisions under this head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Congress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 21, to strike out:

For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with property transferred to such Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, 81st Cong.), \$4,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, in line 9, after "501)", to insert "fiscal year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Maritime Commission—Vessel operating functions," on page 11, line 12, after the word "receipts", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 15, to strike out:

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and stow-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all con-

sumable stores, stow-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Claims Commission—Administrative expenses," on page 12, line 16, before the word "to", to strike out "\$281,250" and insert "\$350,000", and in line 18, after the numerals "1948", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses—Citrus blackfly," on page 14, line 9, after the word "pest", to strike out "\$175,000" and insert "\$205,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary—Liquidation of war agencies transferred to Commerce," on page 14, line 21, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$40,000", and in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "to be available for payment of accrued annual leave only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 18, to insert:

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS
Corps of Engineers
Flood Control, General

For the completion of interior drainage facilities at Mandan, N. Dak., as a part of the local flood-protection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526, 79th Cong., 2d sess.), fiscal year 1950, \$76,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 20, after line 20, to insert:

PERSONAL OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

For an additional amount for personal property damage claims, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 18, to insert:

COAST GUARD
RESERVE TRAINING

For pay, allowances, clothing, transportation, and subsistence, as authorized by law for personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve on active duty undergoing training or performing drills or equivalent duty, and for regular or reserve personnel on active duty engaged primarily in administration of the reserve training program (including transportation of dependents and household effects); personal services at the seat of government; expenses of recruiting; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed 22 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; and other expenses necessary for the reserve training program; fiscal year 1950, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That rates for drill pay shall not exceed those prescribed by or pursuant to law for the Naval Reserve.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments," on page 22, in line 19, after the words "set forth in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 96, and"; line 21, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$4,553,922.31" and insert "\$7,664,035.07."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, for the sake of the RECORD, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question in connection with the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$34,000,000 for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease. I have no objection to that item; I realize its importance. I wish to ask whether it includes any authority to build the laboratory, with respect to the location of which there is so much contention.

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as I am informed and believe, it does not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So the appropriation will leave that problem still before the Senate, for another session; will it?

Mr. McKELLAR. It leaves it as it is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that, in connection with that matter, the Senator will recall that we provided, I believe, \$500,000 for the Secretary of Agriculture to make a survey and also to determine the site. It is my understanding that he did appoint such a group, and that it has made the survey, and that it has made its report to the Secretary of Agriculture. About 10 days or 2 weeks ago the Secretary of Agriculture announced that he would release the report and would make selection of the site on the following noon. Certain matters came up in the interval; and on the following noon the Secretary postponed the decision. The matter is still pending in the Department. But I suspect that all the facts are in, and that as of the present date the Secretary of Agriculture himself is somewhat unready to make the decision as to the site.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. But no appropriation is available for building the laboratory, even if the site is selected. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know what would be done with the \$34,000,000. I was going to ask the Senator from Tennessee about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is to pay for cattle that were slaughtered in Mexico. It has nothing to do with the proposal which has just been referred to by the Senators.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by the direction of the committee, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, after line 7, under the heading "Funds appropriated to the President," it is proposed to add a new item, as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

For expenses necessary to continue assistance to the Republic of Korea during the period July 1 to September 15, 1949, at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, pending the enactment of legislation outlining the terms and conditions under which further assistance is to be rendered, \$30,000,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses; *Provided*, That all obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof; *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated pursuant to the joint resolution of June 30, 1949 (Public Law 154), as amended by the joint resolution of August 1, 1949 (Public Law 196), for assistance to the Republic of Korea, shall be charged to this appropriation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I also offer the amendment which I now send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page in line 11, it is proposed to strike out the word "approved" and insert in lieu thereof "received."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I also offer the amendment which I now send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, in line 18, it is proposed to strike out "fiscal year 1950" and insert in lieu thereof "fiscal year 1949, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, in line 20, after the word "Treasury," it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available from and including April 14, 1949. All obligations incurred during the period between April 14, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, in line 4, before the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "and shall be available for cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of State in

negotiating and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, after line 4, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The first proviso under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That of the amount herein made available for expenditure, not more than \$50,000 may be expended without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for alterations, repairs, and improvements to the buildings occupied by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore, Md., and vicinity, of which amount not more than \$15,000 shall be available for alterations, repairs, and equipment for an employee cafeteria or cafeterias, and the total amount made available in this proviso, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, General Services Administration, for such purposes."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, after line 11, it is proposed to insert:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," fiscal year 1950, \$220,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated. It is a committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), relating to excess and surplus property, including personal services in the District of Columbia; allocations to Government agencies for services rendered in connection with care and handling or disposal of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948; not to exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$14,000 for a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; acquisition of real property and interests therein, necessary in connection with care and han-

dling or disposal of property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of taxes accruing against real property declared surplus by Government corporations; appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and advances of funds to cashiers and collection officials, upon furnishing bond; fiscal year 1950, \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations which such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation; *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds of the disposal of surplus property subject to a "national security clause" as defined in the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451), or as imposed pursuant to the act of August 5, 1947 (10 U. S. C. 1270, 34 U. S. C. 522 (a)), or deductions from proceeds otherwise collectible as a result of the disposal of such property, shall be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities as may be contracted for during the fiscal year 1950 if required for purposes of national defense or for the protection of the public or of private property from the effects of the operation of such facilities; *Provided further*, That appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts; *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1949 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued leave paid after June 30, 1949, to employees of the War Assets Administration separated or furloughed on or before that date.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee about the amendment. I do not remember any action taken on it in committee. Did the committee vote on the amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. It did.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator be willing to explain it again?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in the period between the passage of the pending bill by the House and its consideration by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, the legislative position of the War Assets Administration and the surplus-property disposal program was changed. Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, the "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949" was enacted, providing for the abolition of the War Assets Administration and the transfer of its property, personnel, functions, records, and accounts to the General Services Administration on July 1, 1949.

The major purpose of Public Law 152 is to provide a uniform system of prop-

erty management and supply for the entire Federal Government. To this end the functions of the property management and disposal agencies of the Government were transferred to the General Services Administration. Since the War Assets Administration had a considerable inventory of surplus property, requiring management and disposal activities, the remaining functions of that Administration also were transferred to the General Services Administration.

Appropriations for fiscal year 1950 necessary to carry on all functions transferred to the General Services Administration, except those of the War Assets Administration, have been approved by the Senate. This appropriation will provide funds for liquidation of the functions transferred from the War Assets Administration and also make available funds for the new functions concerned with property utilization and disposal of surpluses.

The third deficiency appropriation bill, as approved by the House, appropriated funds to the Treasury Department for the liquidation of the War Assets Administration and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the management of surplus real property. This action was in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress, which was then in effect but which has been repealed since that time by Public Law 152. This situation was brought to the attention of the House by Representative HOLIFIELD and Representative WHITTINGTON at the time H. R. 5300 was introduced on the House floor. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 24, 1949, beginning on page 8553, contains the following statements of Representative RABAUT, the manager of the bill, and Representative McCORMACK, majority leader:

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct in that statement. I know that the point which has been raised here is very proper, now that it has been raised. We did not recognize it at the time we wrote the bill because the two actions were going on simultaneously, the action in our committee and the other committee, but inasmuch as the gentleman has raised the point and has so well explained it, as has the gentleman from Mississippi, I think this will constitute due notice to the other body to make the proper correction when it goes to that body before we vote on the bill again.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, if the conference report on the bill that is about to be reported establishing a new agency is agreed to, then, of course, it is just ridiculous to have this provision here because we have a new agency absorbing the War Assets Administration.

Mr. RABAUT. I wish to commend the gentleman on the alertness in bringing it to our attention. As I said before, two things were happening simultaneously in two different functions of Congress. The gentleman having raised this point on the floor here places the other body on due notice that the changes should be taken care of and the committee is on notice. So, if it is not done originally by the Senate, certainly in conference it will be done between the two bodies.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has corrected this situation by the introduction of new appropriation language which will make the funds herein recommended available to the General Services

Administration for the liquidation of the functions previously performed by the War Assets Administration. This appropriation will provide, also, for the execution of those new responsibilities assigned to the General Services Administration by Public Law 152, which are concerned with the disposition of all excess and surplus Government property.

The \$7,500,000, as approved by the House in H. R. 5300, is not sufficient to provide guards, fire protection, and minimum stand-by maintenance for the surplus real property now in inventory. No personnel can be retained to complete the disposal of the \$1,400,000,000 inventory of surplus real property; to supervise maintenance of properties and to manage leaseholds; or to collect moneys due from accounts receivable and rents. No funds or personnel would be available for disposal of the \$380,000,000 inventory of aircraft components and parts. Thus, the appropriation of only \$7,500,000 would require immediate termination of the war surplus disposal program before it is completed. Furthermore, it would provide no funds for the new responsibilities of the General Services Administration.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has carefully reviewed the request of the General Services Administration for these appropriated funds and recommends approval of \$22,500,000. This sum will permit the continued rapid liquidation of war surplus and, in addition, will provide for the new responsibilities of the Administration in connection with property utilization, surveys, and control of inventory levels. No other funds are appropriated for these new functions and it is the belief of the committee that the appropriation of \$22,500,000 is the most practical way to provide these funds.

The Government has obtained a total income of \$4,220,000,000 from the dis-

posal of war surplus through June 30, 1949. Expenses of operation during the period totalled \$970,000,000, leaving a net income to the Government of \$3,250,000,000. The disposal operation in the fiscal year 1950 for which \$22,500,000 is recommended will obtain for the Government a total income of \$119,000,000 and a net income of \$96,500,000 after deducting expenses of operation. It is the belief of the committee that it is in the best interest of the Government to continue these operations as planned in the fiscal year 1950, in order that the Government may receive the maximum income possible from its war surplus. It is recognized that this can be accomplished only by the appropriation of sufficient funds to permit such operations to be conducted on a businesslike basis.

In other words, Mr. President, there is no money left with which to completely liquidate the assets of the War Assets Administration. They have on hand today almost \$2,000,000,000 worth of property. This amount is to be used in order to complete liquidation of the surplus war assets.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield for a question.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Does this appropriation contemplate adding a large number of new employees?

Mr. ELLENDER. Absolutely not.

Mr. President, I ask to have placed in my remarks at this point the justification of the estimate.

There being no objection, the justification was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

The estimate of \$22,500,000 requested for fiscal 1950 may be summarized by the following major items of expenses shown here in total and by activity:

Personal services	Total	Property management	Disposal	Inventory control and reconciliation	Executive direction
Regular salaries.....	\$6,552,000	\$2,477,000	\$1,875,000	\$1,692,000	\$508,000
Regular salaries, protection and maintenance at site.....	726,000	726,000			
Terminal leave.....	1,095,000	343,000	412,000	281,000	59,000
Subtotal.....	8,373,000	3,546,000	2,287,000	1,973,000	567,000
Aircraft and aircraft parts and components.....	5,954,000	2,404,000	3,550,000		
Protection and maintenance of real property.....	3,298,000	3,296,000			
Taxes.....	1,587,000	1,587,000			
Administration costs.....	1,530,000	623,000	405,000	391,000	111,000
Plant clearance.....	540,000	540,000			
Miscellaneous contractual disposal costs.....	530,000		530,000		
Other agencies.....	690,000	78,000	612,000		
Total.....	22,500,000	12,074,000	7,384,000	2,364,000	678,000

The \$8,373,000 requested for personal services is based on a continuing reduction in staff as surplus inventories are reduced. During the fiscal year 1950, this reduction will total 61 percent from a beginning employment of 2,550 to only 1,000 on June 30, 1950. Through this reduction in force, there will result a fixed obligation for terminal leave in the amount of \$1,095,000. Employment of guards, firemen, and maintenance crews to be stationed at the site of real property will require an additional \$726,000. The remainder of the personal services estimate amounting to \$6,552,000 will provide for an average force of 1,433 employees for the conduct of the programs herein outlined.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Of the above-listed major items of expense to be incurred during fiscal year 1950, a total of \$12,074,000 is necessary for property-management activities. Of this total, \$3,546,000 is required for employment of personnel, including terminal leave. This will provide for an average employment of 242 guards, firemen, and maintenance crews to be located at real property sites, for the protection of such properties from fire, theft, vandalism, etc. It will also provide for an average employment of 557 employees to be engaged in the over-all property-management functions. With \$700,000,000 of property under long-term leases, property-man-

agement employees must make inspections, authorize special repairs and improvements, collect rental payments, and adjust or renegotiate leases as required. There are 54 variable leases, that is, the amount of rental is based upon a factor such as production, occupancy, use, or net sales. In such cases property-management employees must maintain close supervision to insure receipt of appropriate rental as well as be responsible for the productive operation of the plants under these leases. In addition, this group of employees will be required to prescribe standards of maintenance, direct crews at site, and to supervise as well as modify and renegotiate interim occupancy permits as necessary. Employees assigned to this activity will also be engaged in collection of interest in the amount of approximately \$6,000,000 covering the interest returns on real property mortgages with balances due in excess of \$190,000,000. This operation will involve periodic inspection of the properties together with collection of regular principal and interest payments.

Contracts for protection and maintenance of real property in inventory and real property maintained for multiple-tenancy purposes will cost \$3,296,000. This includes the cost of contracts for protection and maintenance services at surplus facilities, the cost of purchasing and transportation of oil and coal for heating and power, and the cost of utilities in such facilities. Because it is not always economical or feasible to maintain a staff of civil-service employees covering all of the mechanical trades required in each plant, experience has demonstrated the need for contracts with industrial firms qualified to render these services. It is planned to continue with contractor operations during fiscal 1950 in a large number of real property facilities, particularly plants containing substantial quantities of production equipment and machine tools.

The cost of property management activities includes \$1,587,000 for payments of sums in lieu of taxes. These funds will pay sums in lieu of taxes of State, county, and local jurisdictions on properties declared surplus by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Funds in the amount of \$623,000 are required for administrative costs of the property management program. This will provide for such items as office rent, equipment rental, transportation of things, travel, printing and binding, and supplies.

A total of \$540,000 is required for plant clearance. This represents the net cost of removing personal property such as heavy production machinery and special purpose equipment from real property facilities, in those cases where such personality is to be disposed of separately. It is anticipated that personal property acquired at a cost of \$50,000,000 will be removed from real property facilities during the fiscal year.

The conduct of the property management program in the fiscal year 1950 is necessary to protect the capital investment of the Government in the many plants which are in the surplus inventories and to carry out the duties of the Government as a lessor and a mortgagee. In addition to accomplishing these objectives property management activities will bring to the Government during fiscal 1950 a gross return of \$36,000,000 in lease income and in interest on mortgages. After deducting the cost of this program of \$12,074,000 the net return to the Government for property management activities will be approximately \$24,000,000.

DISPOSAL ACTIVITY

As of July 1, 1949, there remained to be finally disposed of \$1,829,000,000 of war surplus property. The total includes \$1,394,000,000 of real property; \$380,000,000 of aircraft components and parts; \$20,000,000 of aircraft; and \$35,000,000 of agricultural lands

and institutional type real property assigned to other disposal agencies. Of the total inventory, \$1,090,000,000 is available for sale and \$739,000,000 is on lease.

Sales and transfers in the fiscal year 1950 are expected to total \$1,058,000,000 at acquisition cost, of which \$472,000,000 will be by sale, and \$586,000,000 by transfer without reimbursement, donation, scrapping, or other disposal action. We will obtain, largely from sales and leases, a gross realization of \$119,000,000 during the year. With operating costs of \$22,500,000, or only 19 percent of our gross return, the net return to the Government will be \$96,500,000 for all operations in fiscal 1950. This represents a net return of 20.2 percent of the acquisition cost of property sold.

Of the above listed major items of expense to be incurred during fiscal year 1950, a total of \$3,222,000 is necessary for disposal activity, exclusive of other agency costs and costs of the aircraft and component program. Of this sum \$2,287,000 is for personal services costs, including terminal leave. This will provide for an average of 401 man-years during fiscal year 1950 to perform all of the functions incident to disposal operations, including disposal planning, appraisal, advertising, sales planning and negotiation, documentation, etc.

Administrative costs will require \$405,000 to provide for such items as office rent, equipment rental, transportation of things, travel, printing and binding, and supplies and materials as necessary for disposal operations.

A total of \$530,000 is incorporated as a major item of expense for miscellaneous contractual disposal costs. It includes \$237,000 for advertising; \$150,000 for brokers' fees in the disposal of real properties; \$72,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Interior in connection with real property disposals in accordance with Public Law 616; and \$71,000 for appraisal and consultant services.

As a result of the disposal action projected for fiscal year 1950, surplus inventories will be reduced to \$771,000,000 by June 30, 1950. This will include \$761,000,000 of real property; \$9,000,000 of aircraft; and \$1,000,000 of institutional type real property. Of the total inventory of \$771,000,000 remaining on June 30, 1950, \$563,000,000 of such property will be on long-term lease.

AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS PROGRAM

As was indicated under disposal activity, the aircraft inventory will be reduced from \$20,000,000 to \$9,000,000 during fiscal year 1950, and the aircraft components inventory of \$380,000,000 million will be totally liquidated.

In connection with the disposal of our inventory of aircraft components, the National Defense Establishment has advised us of the need for an additional \$100,000,000 of such materials for the defense purposes of this country and to meet the potential requirements of the impending foreign military assistance program. In compliance with this request and based on the determination that it represents the best interests of the Government, a program has been developed to retain the needed portions of the aircraft components inventory until rescreened by the armed forces and their requirements fulfilled. Meanwhile, as the screening progresses we will continue with the sale of this inventory to commercial buyers and with the disposal by scrap and salvage methods of those items in the inventory which are obsolete and those which are available in long supply.

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This matter has been reduced to a joint memorandum of understanding between the War Assets Administration and the National Defense Establishment. Final liquidation of the total inventory is provided for by June 30, 1950.

The cost of carrying out the aircraft components program represents \$5,950,000 and will provide funds to reimburse agents for services rendered to the Government in the in- and out-handling and storage of aircraft components while the withdrawal and scrapping operations are being completed. It provides also for necessary expenses of out-shipment of items withdrawn by the National Military Establishment. In addition, \$4,000 will be required to provide for contractual protection and maintenance of aircraft returned to inventory by lease cancellations pending transfer to the armed services.

INVENTORY CONTROL AND RECONCILIATION

This activity comprises the normal function of inventory of property and the records of accounts receivable and reconciliation of inaccuracies in prior inventories together with the records retirement program providing for sorting, classifying, and storage of surplus property records.

Of the total of \$2,364,000 requested, \$1,973,000 will permit an average employment of 364 for the year. The only additional expenses are the normal costs of rents, utilities, travel, communications, etc.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

All of the normal policy, administration, supervision, and planning and budgeting functions of any Government agency are included in this item.

Requirements for personal services total \$567,000 of the total of \$678,000 for this item. This will permit an average employment of 110 for the year. The remaining costs consist of pro rata share of rents and utilities, communication, travel, supplies, etc.

OTHER DISPOSAL AND SERVICE AGENCIES

One of the major items in the budget estimate for the surplus disposal program for fiscal 1950 is the \$690,000 to be transferred to other agencies. Five hundred and twenty thousand dollars of this amount is required for the Farm Credit Administration to permit them to complete during the fiscal year the disposal of the remaining 260,000 acres of agricultural land. Ninety-two thousand dollars is required to reimburse the Office of Education for advice and assistance in the disposal of surplus property to educational institutions. Eighteen thousand dollars is necessary to cover costs of care and handling and litigation expenses to complete disposal of the Torney General Hospital, Palm Springs, Calif., by December 31, 1949. The remaining \$60,000 is to be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation as directed by Public Law 478, Seventy-ninth Congress, and Public Laws 247 and 841, Eightieth Congress, to provide for maintenance of reclamation projects at Tule Lake, Heart Mountain, and Yuma Air Base.

SPECIAL REHABILITATION FUND

The appropriation language which has been submitted requests that \$4,000,000 of our \$119,000,000 income from surplus disposal operations in the fiscal year 1950 be made available for the purpose of protecting the capital investment of surplus plants which are subject to the national security clause and which constitutes a part of the Nation's system of national defense.

This fund will enable the general services administration to meet unforeseen and more or less imminent emergency situations necessitating rehabilitation and repair work in such industrial facilities as may be required for national defense or to protect public or private property from the effects of the operation of these facilities.

I believe that it is consistent with normal business practice to set up such a fund which will enable emergency situations to be met by expenditures out of income. It is possible that no portion of these funds will be used. However, we can reasonably antici-

pate the need for such work occurring during the year. As an example of the type of work for which the \$4,000,000 may be required, it may be necessary during the year to reline the blast furnace at the Republic Steel Corporation plant, Cleveland, Ohio. This major repair item will account for approximately \$400,000 of the \$4,000,000 for which authority to expend has been requested. I can outline a few other examples of potential costs which may be necessary to prevent loss of capital investment in national defense plants.

*The Bohn Aluminum & Brass Co.,
Adrian, Mich.*

A total of \$263,550 for the renovation and rehabilitation of approximately \$7,500,000 worth of aluminum extrusion tool, machinery, and equipment.

The Sun Shipbuilding Corp., Chester, Pa.

The expenditure of \$127,000 for the renovation and repair of roofs, the processing of large Gantry cranes with rust inhibitors to arrest deterioration.

*The Scullin Steel (south plant), St.
Louis, Mo.*

The rehabilitation of structural members, roofs, boiler plant, and the application of rust inhibitors to machinery may require the sum of \$180,000.

CONCLUSION

Since the passage of Public Law 152, I have reviewed closely the budget estimate originally prepared by the War Assets Administration and I am convinced that the request for \$22,500,000 plus the authority to expend \$4,000,000 from profits to protect capital investment, is sound and justified. I want to take this opportunity to thank the committee again for the opportunity of discussing this program. With the assistance of the few members of my staff who are present we will attempt to answer any questions you may have or to furnish any further information that may be desired.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, between lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

REPAIR OF VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE

For repair of 134 vessels in the national defense reserve pursuant to section 11 (a) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), fiscal year 1950, \$25,000,000; of which not more than \$804,630 shall be available for administrative expenses and not more than \$75,370 shall be available for operation of warehouses.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator explain the amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall attempt to do so.

Mr. TAFT. In particular, I should like to know whether the ships are now being used, whether they are tied up, whether they will ever be used, and what the purpose is of spending \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 on them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think I can explain it to the Senator.

Mr. President, I was somewhat reluctant to bring into the discussion of the third deficiency bill the matter of ship-repair items. The subject has been before the Maritime Commission, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget for some time. The item itself has been placed in a preferred category, whereby, in my considered opinion, after all the negotiations with the three departments, it should be reported as soon as possible, possibly in the next deficiency bill. But the situation has become so acute, I might say Nation-wide, in the ship-repair industry, and in our shipyards, that many of us interested in the problem deemed it advisable to bring it up at this time.

The amendment proposed has been signed by 24 Senators who were interested in the matter. I have spoken to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to approximately 30 other Senators, and I am sure that the majority of the Senate, by placing their names on the amendment, would, if I asked for a ye-a-and-nay vote, support this amendment.

It involves 134 ships which were laid up by the Maritime Commission immediately after the war. Sixty-four of the vessels are on the Atlantic coast, some in the James River, one in the Hudson River, and one at Wilmington, Del. On the Gulf coast 14 are at Mobile and 3 at Beaumont. There are 53 on the Pacific coast. In summary, there are 64 on the Atlantic coast, 17 on the Gulf coast, and 53 on the Pacific coast.

Under the Ship Sales Act of 1946, Congress directed the Maritime Commission as follows, and, I think, rightly so:

The Commission shall place in a national defense reserve such vessels owned by it as, after consultation with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy—

That would now be the Secretary of Defense—

it deems should be retained for national defense. Unless otherwise provided for by law, all vessels placed in such reserve shall be preserved and maintained by the Commission for the purpose of national defense. A vessel placed in such reserve shall in no case be used for commercial operation.

In other words, we said to the Maritime Commission, having learned by cold, hard, bitter experience after World War I, when we permitted our merchant marine to go completely to pot, that they should do something to maintain a portion of the merchant marine for the purpose of national defense. In the Ship Sales Act of 1946 we directed the Commission to do this in the terms which I have read. We did not say, "You may do it"; we said, "You shall do it."

After consultation with the various branches of the service, the Maritime Commission, after world war II, decided that 134 of these ships should be specified and set out for that purpose. They did not have sufficient funds to put the ships in the right kind of "moth ball" preservative, as the Navy has done with high-cost combat ships, but they were placed in various storage places through-

out the United States at that time. They have been there for approximately 4½ years, and their repair is long overdue.

The Secretary of Defense and others interested in the Department of Defense agreed that this should be done. The Maritime Commission agrees and wants it done, but suggested that the funds come out of the Defense Establishment rather than out of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. CAIN. What purpose will these ships serve if and when they are repaired?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They will not serve any purpose at all except if and when the Defense Establishment wants them. They will be repaired in the proper way. The 134 vessels are selected ships. They will be put back in moth balls.

Mr. CAIN. Is it contemplated that they would constitute a stand-by fleet for emergency service?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is exactly correct. They are almost quasi-Navy ships. They could be put into operation in the Navy. Their speed is such that they could keep up with task forces.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In answer to the question of the junior Senator from Washington, I should like to quote a sentence from the letter which the senior Senator from Washington placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD yesterday, at page 12355.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff urged further that a program of similar proportions be carried out on an annual basis, until such time as at least 439 military auxiliary vessels now in the Commission's reserve fleet are placed in condition.

The item referred to will restore 134 of these ships. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am glad the Senator brought that up. This is supposed to be under the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, it has not been recommended by the Department.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It has been recommended by the Maritime Commission and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. McKELLAR. But it has not been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, has it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am coming to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was not brought before the House committee or the Senate committee, was it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The subject was not up at that time. I have a long statement giving the history as between the Maritime Commission and the Department of Defense as to who was to share the expense. The Defense Department recommended it. I have discussed the question with the Budget Bureau on

many occasions, and members of my subcommittee have discussed it also. Today I have information from General Fleming. The Budget Bureau said that these ships should be repaired and that the program should be continued, but that the money should be taken out of the defense establishment. The defense establishment, in turn, "passed the buck," so to speak, and said, "No; it should be done by the Maritime Commission." General Fleming, of the Maritime Commission, discussed the matter within the past 2 days with the President of the United States. My information—I do not have anything direct—from General Fleming is that the President said he would ask, in view of the acute situation and the fact that all our shipyards are going down all the time, that the Budget Bureau reconsider not the merits of the expenditure of the money, but whether the money should come out of the Military Establishment or out of the Maritime Commission appropriation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wonder why the Senator does not let the matter come before the Senate in the regular manner, after a hearing before the Appropriations Committee, rather than to bring it up on the floor without its having gone through the process of hearing.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should be glad to do that if I had an opportunity, but in this particular case I must say that in the past 60 days I have been waiting for the Budget Bureau to reconsider the matter, again, not as to the merits, but as to which department should take care of it. Everyone agrees it should be done; everyone agrees it is going to be done and has to be done within the next 12 months. I was hoping that could be straightened out. I was afraid that if I let it go at this time I might lose the opportunity to bring it up. That was also the feeling of some 24 Senators who have signed the amendment with me, and probably of another 25 or 30 Senators who have agreed with me on this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator that I am very much in sympathy with anything that will help the national defense, but this matter was examined by the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, and this is the report they make:

1. The Bureau of the Budget has considered and rejected the proposal for the repair of vessels in the National Defense Reserve.

2. On reconsideration the bureau took the stand that it would not object if the money required for such repair were to be obtained through the National Defense budget since the justification for such work is based on national defense. The Secretary of Defense has objected to such an arrangement because he did not feel that work was of sufficient priority when related to the other items in the National Defense budget.

3. A further reconsideration by the Bureau of the Budget in the form of a staff study of the problem is now on the President's desk for his review and decision. It is not known when he will take action on this study.

4. It is noted that section 11(a) of the Merchant ship sales act of 1946, which is the authority cited in the proposed amendment,

provides for "maintenance and preservation" while the amendment requests money for "repair."

Mr. President, under those circumstances, I am rather hopeful that the Senator will submit the item to the committee, so that first a budget estimate may be obtained, and the President's recommendation obtained, and the committee can decide the matter on the facts. We did not have any facts before us, and that is why the item was not included in the bill as reported.

I have great sympathy with the Senator's idea, and I feel very favorable toward anything for national defense which can be worthily done and properly done and economically done, but under the circumstances it seems to me the Senator could secure what he is after in a much better way, as suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I entirely disagree with what the committee staff says in its conclusions. In the first place, the Budget Bureau never did turn this matter down. I have had many conferences on the subject, and the Budget Bureau never turned it down on its merits. The argument has been as to whether the cost should come out of the defense establishment appropriation, or from the money appropriated for the Maritime Commission. The law says that the duty rests upon the Maritime Commission to do what is sought, after consultation with the Department of Defense. They have complied with that, they have set aside 134 ships, and the Ship Sales Act is just as clear on the point as the English language can make any paragraph. It says they shall do this.

I do not suppose it makes any fundamental difference, in the long run, where the money comes from, it all comes out of the United States Treasury, but the replacement costs of the ships alone would run well over \$700,000,000. They cost us \$3,000,000 apiece. They are now standing in storage at the places indicated, without any adequate repairs, and it is false economy not to begin as soon as possible to make the repairs, because anyone who knows anything about ships knows that the longer repairs are delayed, the greater they cost.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. In a moment. I appreciate that this is somewhat out of order, but I do not have any assurance that this may not be the last time, before next year's regular budget, I shall have opportunity to present the matter, and by that time the amount would be increased up to 40 or 45 million dollars. The repairs will have to be made sooner or later.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the point I wish to make is, first, that this request, coming at this time, is for a large sum of money. This subject has been discussed month after month. The Senator has heard about it, I have heard about it, we have all heard about it. But it has never been brought before the proper committee of the United States Senate. There is a great deal of sympathy manifested for the merits of

the proposition, but it should take its proper course.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It has been brought before the committee. I think the testimony will show that I have sent communications to the committee on the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there has been no evidence at all about it before the committee, as I remember. Unquestionably there will be another deficiency bill before the session ends, and my suggestion to the Senator is that he get a budget estimate and come before the committee and give the facts. Then we can go to conference with the facts. We would be helpless otherwise, because we would not have the facts, under the statement the Senator has made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I know the Senator from Tennessee cannot give me definite assurance, but I wonder if it is his considered opinion that there will be an opportunity, on another supplemental bill, before the session ends.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think unquestionably there will be. Indeed, there is a bill before the committee now.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am assured I shall have an opportunity now to present this matter in detail to the committee. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. At any time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In view of that assurance, and because, as I have said, I have brought the matter up now because of the very serious nature of the situation, I shall withdraw my amendment, in the hope that the problem will have the very active consideration of the members of the committee.

Mr. President, I should like to have printed in the RECORD the remarks I had intended to make, so that all the Members of the Senate will be familiar with the problem.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, today 23 other Senators and I offer an amendment to H. R. 5300 (third deficiency bill) calling for \$25,000,000 to finance repair of 134 ships in our reserve fleet. I make the announcement and submit substantiating data at this time so all Senators may know in advance the compelling arguments for this expenditure.

The Ship Sales Act of 1946 states in pertinent part:

"The Commission shall place in a national defense reserve—such vessels owned by it as, after consultation with the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy, it deems should be retained for national defense. Unless otherwise provided for by law, all vessels placed in such reserve shall be preserved and maintained by the Commission for the purpose of national defense. A vessel placed in such reserve shall in no case be used for commercial operation—"

Here in unequivocal language the Congress directed the Maritime Commission to preserve and maintain in a national defense reserve such ships as it, and the Secretaries of War and Navy, deem essential to our national security. The Congress did not say the Commission may take such action—the Congress said the Commission shall take such action.

The Commission would be derelict in its duty to the Congress and the people if it failed to live up to this mandate. Without

funds, however, the Commission is helpless. I propose that we provide the funds it must have to carry out our directive.

Some will ask, "Is this job necessary? Is repair of these ships vital to national security? Could this expenditure be postponed?" Let me give you the facts.

No thoughtful and informed man will deny that we as a Nation have twice risked losing a world war through failure to maintain an adequate reserve of ships, construction facilities and trained personnel. Leading military authorities, who actually faced the problem of fighting world War II, flatly state that lack of ships modified our entire strategy. For instance Admiral Ernest King said in a report dated March 1944:

"Maintenance of the flow of ocean traffic has been, and continues to be, a vital element of all war plans.

"Operating on exterior lines of communication on almost every front, the United Nations have been dependent largely upon maritime transportation. The success of overseas operations, landing attacks, the maintenance of troops abroad and the delivery of war materials to Russia and other allies concerned primarily with land operations has depended to a large extent upon the availability of shipping and the ability to keep it moving. Shipping potentialities have been the major factor—often the controlling factor—in most of the problems with which the Allied High Command has had to deal."

The identical problem in lesser degree, confronted and plagued us in World War I. For months in the recent conflict we fought a defensive war because we lacked the ships to deliver the men, munitions, and matériel. As President Roosevelt stated to Congress in June 1942, "with available cargoes in excess of available ships, loading and routing have become matters of strategic selection among conflicting needs."

Men and nations should learn from experience. Yet here we are, 4 years after the greatest blood bath the world has ever known, with the greatest fleet ever built by a single nation, repeating the same errors which have twice led us to the brink of disaster. A major portion of that greatest fleet is today slowly rusting to destruction. What enemy action failed to accomplish, our own continued neglect will surely achieve.

We speak of our moth-ball fleet. This is a misnomer. Our merchant vessels, many of them auxiliary types, went into reserve status as they came from the high seas—no repairs, no preservatives, and hence no hope or possibility of breaking them out of reserve without major reconditioning.

What has the Maritime Commission done or tried to do to correct the situation? In April 1948 the Commission, through its Vice Chairman, addressed a memorandum to the Bureau of the Budget requesting approval of funds to repair 910 vessels, to be held in a national-defense reserve, as contemplated by the Ship Sales Act of 1946. In June 1948 the Bureau denied the request by saying "the recommended program is of insufficient priority to warrant action being taken at this time."

Subsequently at meetings of the Joint Army, Navy, and Maritime Plans Committee, it was agreed that this matter should be submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for their recommendation as to the urgency of the program. Bureau of the Budget representatives attended at least one of these meetings.

On March 22, 1949, Gen. Omar Bradley, on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, addressed a restricted memorandum to the Secretary of Defense setting forth their views on the need for undertaking immediate repairs of a limited number of ships of the national-defense reserve. For obvious reasons, I cannot quote the entire Bradley memorandum. I have a copy in my files, however, in the event any Senator would like to read the entire statement.

In effect the general said: "Minimum essential repairs of all vessels at this time is highly desirable. For economic reasons, rather than military, however, a modest program of \$25,000,000 initially is recommended, as a matter of high priority and essential to the national security." The Joint Chiefs of Staff urged further that a program of similar proportions be carried out on an annual basis, until such time as at least 439 military auxiliary vessels now in the Commission's reserve fleet are placed in condition.

The Commission estimates that 134 of these 439 vessels can be repaired during fiscal 1950, providing Congress votes the \$25,000,000. The Commission pointed out to the Director of the Budget that the scope of the program will be influenced by such other factors as availability, dry docking facilities, and the intent to retain the benefits of a competitive market by not saturating the repair industry.

In part a letter by the Commission addressed to the Director of the Budget on May 5, 1949, reads: "The Commission is fully conscious of its responsibilities under the Merchant Sales Act of 1946, which directs that all vessels placed in the reserve fleet shall be preserved and maintained by the Commission for the purpose of national defense. In keeping with this responsibility, the Commission emphasizes that the proposed repair of only 134 of a total of 439 military auxiliary ships, with no provisions for the repair of other than military auxiliary vessels, is the minimum of repairs which should be accomplished during the fiscal year 1950 on this vital program."

Despite the high priority placed on this program by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Maritime Commission, Bureau of the Budget again declined to authorize. In a letter addressed to General Fleming, Commission Chairman, Director Frank Pace stated that whereas the Bureau had not approved the \$25,000,000 for expenditures by the Maritime Commission, it would consider authorizing the National Military Establishment to take this amount from its 1950 appropriation. The Director went on to say that since the program has vital national defense features, it should be handled by the Military Establishment. I mention this so Senators will be fully informed on the events preceding the action we now contemplate.

Subsequently, the Secretary of Defense asserted that the National Military Establishment could not divert to this purpose funds it had budgeted for other essential items in fiscal 1950. The door was left open, however, for inclusion of the \$25,000,000 in fiscal 1951 estimates.

In my considered judgment action by the Bureau of the Budget, which I have just cited, is wrong on at least three counts. First, we will spend approximately \$15,000,000,000 this year for preparedness and national defense. It is shortsighted planning to neglect placing in operating condition the 134 auxiliary-type vessels I have referred to. The hospital, towing, troop ships, and torpedo boat tenders represented in the 134 vessels are indispensable in the event of conflict. Failure to repair them now is to incur the risk of further deterioration and the even worse risk of entering an emergency with inadequate transport facilities.

Second, such action is in direct conflict with the mandatory language contained in the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. I allude again to the pertinent sentence, "Unless otherwise provided for by law, all vessels placed in such reserve shall be preserved and maintained by the Commission for the purpose of national defense." Congress has passed no law transferring responsibility to the National Military Establishment. Until Congress does so, responsibility for repair and reconditioning of vessels in the national defense reserve rests with the Maritime Commission.

Third, if we are going to place under the National Military Establishment every activity closely related to national defense, we will have the military operating in innumerable fields beyond its legitimate jurisdiction. Roads, airports, aircraft factories, shipyards, and many other installations and activities are related to national defense. To the best of my knowledge, no one has proposed that appropriations for these facilities be placed under the jurisdiction of the military.

The Maritime Commission has been severely criticized on many counts. Here is a case, in my considered opinion, where the Commission is eminently correct in the position it has taken. Congress has the ultimate responsibility for deciding what programs shall be financed in any particular year. It cannot and should not permit the Bureau of the Budget or any other administrative office to decide issues for it. To do so is to surrender our constitutional prerogatives to the executive branch. The mere fact that the Bureau has not seen fit to clear this program should not deter Congress from acting upon it.

Just a few words now concerning the location and repair costs of these vessels. I have already stated the list includes transports, hospital ships, cargo attack vessels, attack transports, towing vessels, provision ships, and motor torpedo boat tenders. At the end of my remarks I will include the names, locations, and types of all 134 ships. At this point let me give you a few summary figures.

On the Atlantic coast, 62 of these vessels are berthed in the James River, 1 in the Hudson, and 1 at Wilmington, Del. In the Gulf, 14 are berthed at Mobile, Ala., and 3 at Beaumont, Tex. On the Pacific coast, 34 are berthed in Suisun Bay, Calif., 10 at Astoria, Oreg., and 9 at Olympia, Wash. In summary, 64 are on the Atlantic coast, 17 on the Gulf, and 53 on the Pacific coast.

Now, as to cost—the Commission estimates it will cost on the average \$180,000 per vessel to finance needed minimum repairs on the 134 ships. This is for the actual physical repairs themselves—materials, labor and contracts. Administrative expenses, including inspection, warehousing, inventory, etc., will add about \$6,500 per vessel.

When built, these ships cost the American people an average of \$3,000,000 each. The replacement cost on today's market would be about \$5,000,000 per vessel. Our total investment in construction of these 134 ships is about \$402,000,000. Replacement costs would run close to \$700,000,000. No prudent businessman with an investment of that magnitude in plant and equipment would be so short-sighted as to neglect essential repairs. We are asking here for a \$25,000,000 appropriation to protect a \$400,000,000 investment. There is no economy, as I see it, in leaving \$400,000,000 unprotected, either from a business standpoint or national security point of view.

There is still another factor which has a bearing on this problem. From January 1947 to May 1949 employment in private shipyards in this country has declined from 152,900 to 80,000, a decrease of 41 percent. This alarming loss of shipbuilding and repair skill has not been uniform throughout the country. In North Atlantic yards employment has decreased 25,400, or 35.6 percent; on the Gulf employment in private shipyards has decreased by 17,500, or 62.5 percent; and on the Pacific Coast by 21,500, or 69.6 percent.

I do not assert that the shipping industry and economy can or should sustain employment at the January 1947 level. I do contend, however, that the drastic loss in trained personnel which has occurred in 2½ years represents a matter of vital concern to the Senate and the country.

The President's Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine reported in November

1947. Speaking of an adequate merchant marine, the Commission states: "It must be supported by an active shipbuilding and ship-repair industry * * * to insure continued technical progress in ship design and construction and to provide a nucleus of key managerial, technical, and skilled-labor personnel upon which wartime expansion may be built."

Today unemployment in the metal trades is rapidly reaching depression proportions. In the \$25,000,000 we are requesting we have a program involving work essential to national security, essential for protection of a \$400,000,000 investment, and a program which will arrest the alarming dissipation of shipbuilding personnel, capital, and managerial know-how.

Earlier in these remarks I said that some Senators will ask: "Is this job necessary? Is repair of these ships vital to national security? Could this expenditure be postponed?" The facts I have attempted to give you answer those questions. The answers are: The job is necessary. Repair is vital to national security. The expenditures should not be postponed.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to insert as part of my remarks a table showing the total employment on shipbuilding and repair by region January 1947 through May 1949—a table showing the location and type of ships included in this program, together with a part of the estimates submitted to Bureau of Budget by the United States Maritime Commission as justification for this \$25,000,000 repair program. The list of vessels I am including should not be regarded as the final word in every instance on the ships to be repaired. Some adjustments may prove necessary. In the main, however, the list is correct.

I urge every Senator to examine these data. I urge every Senator to support this amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,700,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,740,000."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the amendment involves a very small sum of money, \$40,000, but it is a very important \$40,000 to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. I first heard of this problem when I started receiving a considerable number of letters from the west coast, particularly from employers. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read more than one of the letters, but this letter is a very typical one, from an employer who operates in both California and Oregon. The letter reads:

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have just learned of the possibility of a cut by the United States Senate in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services' forces. We trust this will not happen.

It is our experience, just recently, to have been served and counseled by this fine organization. We operate a sawmill in California and an extensive logging operation in Oregon with offices for it in Lakeview, Oreg. These two companies have had a past record of strife with labor. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has not only done excellent work in dispelling our present problems, but has helped to build a better understanding between this management and the laboring man within our plants. Their service has accomplished this all in a short time. It has meant a great deal to us both in running more efficiently and economically.

We feel that this agency is worthwhile and most deserving of support and further expansion rather than this curtailing.

Please reconsider most carefully and do not act on this proposed cut in the personnel of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Yours truly,

THE WILLOW RANCH Co.,
M. L. HANNA,

General Manager and Vice President.

Mr. President, after I received a considerable number of such letters, not only from the west coast but from other sections of the country, I called the Mediation Service and asked them to submit to me on my personal request a memorandum setting forth the effect of the budget cut on the Service. I wish to read the memorandum, because it speaks for itself. One would think that out of a budget of \$2,700,000 a \$40,000 cut would not be very important, but when we consider the savings the Service has already been forced to make, I think we will see that this \$40,000 cut is a very important one. This is what the Service says:

In anticipation of several budget cuts, described below, a provisional reduction in force is now being effected by the Service. How far it will extend depends entirely on the amount of appropriations made available to us by the Congress. The reasons for our having to make this inopportune provisional reduction in force are as follows:

First, the House of Representatives has reduced our request for funds by \$40,000 and the Senate Appropriations Committee has not recommended restoration of this cut. The President originally requested an appropriation of \$2,740,000 for the Service. This represents a reduction—

This, I say, is of vital importance, Mr. President—

This represents a reduction of \$200,000 from the amount appropriated for the Service in the fiscal year 1949. This reduction in funds would not have required any curtailment of the present staff or activities of the Service. The \$200,000 reduction is indicative of the extent to which the Service has succeeded in streamlining and economizing its operations. In fact, the Service through reorganization and other economies was able to return \$179,000 to the Treasury from the funds appropriated to us last year. The budget submitted for the Service was the minimum required merely to maintain current staff and activities and any cut in any amount must be reflected in an immediate curtailment of expenditures.

I digress from the memorandum to say that if one knew Cy Ching as I know him and knew of his long business experience, he would know that Cy Ching would not send to the Congress any budget request that has any padding or puffing in it. I am satisfied that this memorandum sets forth the clear facts in the situation, and that this \$40,000 cut has to be taken out of field personnel, the very personnel that is required in order to meet the needs of the employers who have written to me, as well, of course, as other employers.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Permit me to complete reading the memorandum, and then I shall answer any questions concerning it.

Returning to the memorandum which I requested from the Federal Mediation

and Conciliation Service, I continue to read as follows:

Secondly, a recent action by the Congress, subsequent to the submission of our budget, has increased the subsistence allowance to travelers without a proportionate increase in appropriations. This action has resulted in a reduction of the available funds for payment of salaries and other necessary expenses by an estimated \$50,000. While every effort will be made to effect economies in travel expenditures, it will not be feasible to make sufficient savings to completely offset this loss of funds to the Service. Travel is a very significant item of expenditure in our budget because a conciliator to be effective must be completely mobile. Our commissioners must constantly travel to be available at the scene of labor disputes. It is not possible to curtail travel by keeping our commissioners at their official stations when labor disputes are occurring at locations away from these official stations. An immobilized commissioner of conciliation is not capable of performing his job properly.

Thirdly, the Service is undertaking a provisional reduction in its staff because it is mindful of the discussions now going on in Congress for a 5-percent reduction in all appropriations which we must assume would also affect our agency.

At the present time we have 214 commissioners on our rolls. Provisional separation notices have been issued to 17. In addition, 11 clerical and administrative persons have also been issued provisional separation notices and 5 temporary employees will be dropped at the end of this month. The Service therefore will, if it must live within the reduced appropriation described above, enter the new fiscal year with fewer than 200 commissioners of conciliation on its rolls. When the budget was first presented to Congress the Service did not feel justified in requesting additional funds in view of the unsettled industrial conditions then existing. It is now apparent that labor disputes during the coming year will increase in number and severity. With the reductions in force necessitated by reduced appropriations the Federal Government will have an average of but four men in each State to represent it in all labor disputes which may require Government intervention. Obviously many strikes may occur which could have been averted by Government mediation efforts. The loss to the Government in taxes, the loss of wages to the workers, the loss of production to consumers, and the loss of profits to the owners due to these strikes would appear to render the proposed reduction in our appropriation a most questionable economy. The reductions in our budget resulting from the House cut, the absorption of higher per diem travel rates, and the possible 5-percent over-all reduction in funds will total \$135,000. This would reduce the appropriation for the Service by 8 percent below what the President requested from the Congress.

The Service has anticipated the need for a reduction in staff prior to receiving final word of our budget in order to avoid much deeper slashes in staff at a later date. In doing this we are seeking to benefit from the experience of other agencies, which have been obliged, through delay in effecting necessary reduction in force, to make extremely severe cuts in their staffs during the last few months of the fiscal year in order to avoid an overexpenditure of appropriated funds.

If the Congress restores any portion of our appropriation we will, as required by the regulations, give first consideration to reemploying those employees whose names were reached last on our reduction in force register. It may be anticipated, however, that most conciliators would not be available for reemployment later should it become

necessary through reduced appropriation to let them out of the service now. Should the Congress at a later date appropriate additional funds to the Service to bring its strength up to its present level, it would require several years before the Government could train new men to effectively perform mediation work in labor disputes.

Mr. President, the amount is small, but it involves the size of the conciliator staff itself. These men are needed out in the field. They are the fire-prevention department really in the whole field of industrial relations. In view of the previous \$200,000 cut, in view of the fine record of economy and efficiency and streamlining which Cy Ching has put into effect in this service, I think my amendment for the additional \$40,000, restoring the amount of the original Budget Bureau request, is a most reasonable one, and I hope the chairman of the committee will accept it and take it to conference.

I now yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Oregon that we heard the evidence on this matter in the committee. Many of us had other things brought to our attention besides what we heard officially in the committee. There was an attempt made to discharge individuals in this service in order to put pressure upon the Members of the Senate to restore the cut in the appropriation. That is a very damnable, despicable thing. I do not lay that to Mr. Ching, because I have the same high admiration for him the Senator from Oregon has. But I lay it to some people in the Service. That is one of the reasons why the committee did not act favorably on the request for the additional \$40,000. That action was taken not only by Republican members of the committee but by Democratic members of the committee. The distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] was one of those who presented a typical example of what I refer to. If representatives of the Service had come before the committee and presented the matter on its merits it would have received favorable action. The amount involved is small. The Service is a good one. In my opinion the head of the Service is an outstanding man. But I do not believe that he can know what some of his subordinates are doing, and the way they are operating, or otherwise he would dismiss them.

Mr. MORSE. In reply to the Senator from New Hampshire I will say that if such tactics had been used and were used I would feel the way the Senator from New Hampshire feels about it. I have gone into that very matter, to my own satisfaction at least, and I am satisfied that field service men will have to be let out because of the economy cut. I do not approve of any pressure of the type the Senator has mentioned being used on any Senate committee. But my plea this afternoon is that we look into the facts as to whether or not these field releases will be necessary. I have done it. I have complete confidence in Mr. Ching. I am satisfied that he would not be guilty of any such pressure as the Senator from New Hampshire suggests.

I want to see retained these field men who are needed in order to help us meet in terms of peaceful procedures of mediation and conciliation the industrial problems of the next year. I am satisfied the \$40,000 is needed. It is a small sum, and I think it represents a wise investment in personnel to help us with our industrial problems.

At least I should like to have the item taken to conference so that the conferees may look into it further during the conference stage and see whether or not the situation is as I have described it. If it is—and I know it is—this small amendment should be approved.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Oregon in his effort to have the \$40,000 item restored. I also wish to associate myself with the Senator from New Hampshire in his attitude toward any attempt which might be made by department representatives to bring pressure on Members of Congress in order to get an increase in appropriations.

Mr. MORSE. So do I.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But this is a different kind of proposal, in my opinion. I have followed the question most carefully.

As I recall, this is the only agency appearing before the Appropriations Committee which returned any money to the Federal Treasury after the appropriations were made.

Mr. MORSE. It returned \$179,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It returned \$179,000. It is the only agency which asked for less money for this year than it had 2 years ago.

There is no question whatsoever about the sincerity of purpose of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This item involves only \$40,000. The Budget estimate was \$2,740,000. For some reason unknown to Members of the Senate the House cut it down to \$2,700,000. The Senate committee agreed to that reduction.

I have before me a letter dated August 5, 1949, from the Acting Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, outlining the position of that agency, as stated by the Senator from Oregon. The letter reads in part as follows:

The budget estimate submitted by this Service for the fiscal year 1950 was \$2,740,000. This represented a reduction of \$200,000 from the amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1949. We are able to request this reduced budget because as the result of a reorganization of the Service, and through other economies, the Service is now run on a much more economical basis than previously.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 5, 1949.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: It is our understanding that you desire to be informed concerning the budgetary crisis facing the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The budget estimate submitted by this Service for the fiscal year 1950 was \$2,740,000. This represented a reduction of \$200,000 from the amount appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1949. We are able to request this reduced budget because as the result of a reorganization of the service, and through other economies, the service is now run on a much more economical basis than previously. The 1949 appropriation was the first appropriation by the Congress for a full year of operations of this newly created independent agency. The service is proud that it was able to return to the Treasury on June 30, 1949 in excess of \$179,000 from the 1949 appropriation.

This year the Service presented a budget which provided for no expansion over the previous year's operations. The budget was only sufficient to permit the Service to continue for another year exactly as it had during the last fiscal year. At the time this budget was presented to the Congress, about January 1, 1949, the future economic picture was unclear and we did not feel justified in requesting funds to allow for any expansion of our staff. The unsettled industrial conditions now prevalent will in all probability increase the demands on this Service beyond those made upon it during the fiscal year 1949. As a matter of fact even at the present time in some sections of the Nation our staff is insufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

Despite our expanded needs at this time we are forced to make immediate preparations for a reduction in our staff. Three factors have forced us to take this drastic action. First the House has voted a reduction of \$40,000 in the amount requested and the Senate Appropriations Committee has not seen fit to recommend its restoration. Secondly since our budget estimate was submitted, the Congress has increased the subsistence rates for official travel. This will require the service to absorb unanticipated expenditures of approximately \$50,000. Third, the service is taking cognizance of the continued discussions in Congress of a general 5-percent reduction in all appropriations. Should this service be required to forego 5 percent of its appropriation along with all other Government agencies, it would lose an additional \$135,000. For these three reasons the service is required at the present time to make a provisional reduction in staff sufficient to enable it to live within a budget which may be reduced more than 8 percent below its minimum requirements.

It is impossible to evaluate the services rendered by this agency in terms of money saved both by the public and the Government. Naturally, if this service has fewer men to perform mediation services in labor disputes, it may be anticipated that an increased number of strikes will occur which might otherwise have been averted. I have never felt that the Government should have a sufficient number of conciliators to intervene in every labor negotiation in the United States. Our staff is only large enough to assist in the settlement of disputes which have a substantial effect on commerce. The appropriation requested by this agency was sufficient to employ 220 commissioners of conciliation. This is an average of a little more than four men for each State of the Union. In my opinion, if each man whom we are about to dismiss from the Government service was to prevent even one strike in the course of his employment next year, the Government would be repaid in large part for his salary through the uninterrupted receipt of pay-roll and other taxes.

In these critical times it would seem to be questionable economy to lose the services of men whose usefulness to the Government lies principally in their ability over the years to develop the confidence of labor and management in them. Should the Congress reduce our appropriation now and later come

to see the need for men of this caliber, it would be several years before the Government could train men to adequately perform this work.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD T. COLVIN,
Acting Director, Federal Mediation
and Conciliation Service.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, we ask the departments to try to be economical in their own way. We try to have faith in them. This is one agency which has followed our advice; and now it is proposed to punish it to the extent of \$40,000.

So far as personnel is concerned, a total of 17 notices have been issued. In my opinion, the real authorities of the Service did not send out such notices in order to put pressure on me. I know that such things have happened. They have happened in connection with appropriations during this session. In the past I have been told, "We are going to close so many offices in New Mexico if a reduction in the appropriation is made." But I cannot believe that this agency did such a thing. I can judge those things. But when we find someone who is honest, let us try to be fair ourselves.

At any rate, a total of 17 notices were sent out. A review of the records indicates that the distribution by States is as follows: New York has three. Pressure could hardly be brought on the Appropriations Committee, because New York has no representative on the Appropriations Committee. There are two in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts has one; North Carolina, one. North Carolina has no representative on the Appropriations Committee.

There is one in Alabama, which has no representative on the Appropriations Committee. Georgia has one, and Indiana has one. So it is hardly fair to say that pressure was being used. There is one in Michigan, one in Missouri, one in Kansas, one in Oklahoma, one in Oregon, and one in Washington, D. C. So they are evenly distributed.

In my opinion, if the Service did not have the money to pay these men, it was necessary to dismiss them. So I associate myself with the Senator from Oregon. I had an amendment prepared to restore this amount. It is only \$40,000, but it means a great deal to this particular Service and to the people of the United States. The \$40,000 is just as important to that agency as the many millions appropriated for other agencies of the Federal Government. I hope that my good friend from Tennessee will at least take this item to conference.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that

further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, turning to page 8 of the bill, there is an item for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission. This Commission was authorized in 1948. The law provides that Commissioners shall be appointed to accept these claims. They could not be appointed in 1948, because money was not made available to pay the Commissioners. Money was not made available until about April of this year; and still the Commissioners were not appointed. That money reverted to the Treasury on June 30, 1949. The next money available for the Commission is contained in this bill, on page 9. Even though there was a continuing resolution making this amount of money available since June 30, the Commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The time limit for filing claims expires on October 2. But there has been no one with whom these motor carriers can file their claims, and possibly there will not be until the Commissioners are appointed. I understand that the Commissioners will be appointed some time during the coming month, or possibly sooner; but after they are appointed, they must take office, and October 2 is rapidly approaching. Therefore, Mr. President, on page 9, in line 4, after the period, I offer as an amendment a new sentence, to read as follows:

The time for filing claims under the act of July 2, 1948, is hereby extended to April 2, 1950.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I see no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5300) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McMAHON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1250) to amend the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act, approved August 5, 1947, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, created by Public Law 369, Eightieth Congress, shall have—

"(a) Succession until June 30, 1955; and

"(b) Authority, within the limits of funds appropriated or specific contract authorizations hereafter granted to it, to make contracts for periods not to exceed five years and not to extend beyond June 30, 1955, in any case.

"SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not to exceed \$35,000,000, as may from time to time be necessary to carry on the activities of the Institute during the period ending June 30, 1955, and the appropriations hereby authorized shall be in addition to appropriations pursuant to authorizations granted in Public Law 369, Eightieth Congress."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

BRIEN McMAHON,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
J. W. FULBRIGHT,
ALEXANDER WILEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN KEE,
JAS. P. RICHARDS,
MIKE MANSFIELD,
ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD,
DONALD L. JACKSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask for the immediate consideration of the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McMAHON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is this a unanimous report on the part of the Senate conferees?

Mr. McMAHON. It is, with the exception of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is absent by leave of the Senate. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is among the Senate conferees signing the report. It is signed unanimously by the House conferees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to observe that he thinks it will be of interest to announce that thus far today the Senate has passed two appropriation bills and has agreed to a conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senate.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed

H. R. 5300

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 25 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'CONOR to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 11, line 12, add the following: "*Provided, That*
2 nothing contained herein and in the Independent Offices
3 Appropriation Act, 1948, 1949, and 1950 shall be construed
4 to affect the authority of the Maritime Commission pursuant
5 to the provisions of section 10, Merchant Marine Act, 1920,
6 and section 712 (a), Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to enter
7 into contracts therein authorized to underwrite insurance
8 risks on vessels documented under the laws of the United
9 States in which the United States has any legal or equitable
10 interest or which is obligated by contract with its owner to
11 perform any service in behalf of the United States".

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'Connor to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 25 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5300

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 25, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(1) SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

(2) *Effective July 1, 1949, the basic salary of the research assistant to the majority leader authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, hereby is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,320 per annum.*

(3) *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1949, \$152,108.*

(4) *Folding documents: For an additional amount for folding speeches and pamphlets at a basic rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, fiscal year 1949, \$2,500.*

(5) *Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$200 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$19,400, to remain available until December 31, 1949.*

(6) *Joint Committee on Printing: For an additional amount for the Joint Committee on Printing for travel and subsistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate committees, fiscal year 1950, \$4,500.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident

1 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his
 2 official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for
 3 the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

5 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
 6 for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including
 7 an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Rep-
 8 resentative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of
 9 Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

10 (7)CAPITOL POLICE

11 *Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount to*
 12 *enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to reim-*
 13 *burse the government of the District of Columbia for the*
 14 *salary of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol*
 15 *Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol*
 16 *Buildings and Grounds, fiscal year 1950, \$3,754.51.*

17 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

18 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

19 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for
 20 the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

21 (8)THE JUDICIARY

22 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

23 *Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For expenses*
 24 *of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or*
 25 *additions to the Rules for Civil Procedure for the District*

Courts of the United States pursuant to title 28, United States Code, S. 2072, including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including such per diem allowance in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(9) ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

For expenses necessary to continue assistance to the Republic of Korea during the period July 1 to September 15, 1949, at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, pending the enactment of legislation outlining the terms and conditions under which further assistance is to be rendered, \$30,000,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That all obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof: Provided further, That the funds appropriated pursuant to the joint resolution of June 30, 1949 (Public Law 154), as amended by the joint resolution of August 1, 1949 (Public Law 196), for assistance to the Republic of Korea, shall be charged to this appropriation.

1 CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY
2 ABROAD

3 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on
4 June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in
5 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allo-
6 cated to the Department of the Army, shall remain avail-
7 able to said Department until December 31, 1949, for
8 expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus prop-
9 erty located outside the continental United States, Hawaii,
10 Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the
11 care and handling of surplus property located in the United
12 States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued
14 available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling
15 of surplus property located in the United States but disposed
16 of to foreign governments.

17 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

18 Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the
19 Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities
20 under an Act to promote the defense of the United States
21 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in
22 the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

23 Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds
24 appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second
25 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the

provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims, ~~(10) approved~~ *received* prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent interchange agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, ~~(11) fiscal year 1950~~ *fiscal year 1949*, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$50,000 ~~(12)~~, \$50,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursements, United States Treasury: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available from and including April 14, 1949. All obligations incurred during the period between April 14, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C.

1 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-
 2 Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act;
 3 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and
 4 mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per
 5 diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
 6 labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services
 7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; health service program as authorized by
 9 law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
 10 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
 11 2672) ; ~~(13)\$2,700,000~~ \$2,740,000.

12 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
 13 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year
 14 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pur-
 15 suant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
 16 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and
 17 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the District
 19 of Columbia, \$25,000.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

22 Salaries and Expenses

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 24 1950", \$50,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
Employment Service Administration

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for
“Grants to States for unemployment compensation and em-
ployment service administration,” \$25,000,000; the limi-
tation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal
Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses
in connection with the operation of employment office
facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so
forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said
head is amended to read as follows: “*Provided*, That in addi-
tion to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby
made available to be used to the extent that the Federal
Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased
costs of administration resulting from change in a State law
or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid
and salary costs over those upon which the State’s basic grant
(or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto
Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration can-
not be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.”.

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, Bu-
reau of Employment Security, 1950”, (14)~~\$300,000~~ \$392,-

1 850; and appropriations under this head shall be available
 2 for the temporary employment of persons, without regard
 3 to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory
 4 labor program (15) *and shall be available for cooperation*
 5 *with the United States Immigration and Naturalization*
 6 *Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating and carry-*
 7 *ing out agreements relating to the employment of foreign*
 8 *agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and*
 9 *when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force.*

10 (16) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
 11 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 *The first proviso under this head in the Federal Security*
 13 *Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, is amended to read as*
 14 *follows: "Provided, That of the amount herein made avail-*
 15 *able for expenditure, not more than \$50,000 may be ex-*
 16 *pended without regard to section 322 of the Act of June*
 17 *30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for alterations,*
 18 *repairs, and improvements to the buildings occupied by the*
 19 *Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore,*
 20 *Maryland, and vicinity, of which amount not more than*
 21 *\$15,000 shall be available for alterations, repairs, and*
 22 *equipment for an employee cafeteria or cafeterias, and the*
 23 *total amount made available in this proviso, except such*
 24 *part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the*
 25 *Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, may be trans-*

ferred to the Public Buildings Administration, General Services Administration, for such purposes”.

(17) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(18) PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Site for public building at Omaha, Nebraska: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for a public building at Omaha, Nebraska, as authorized by the Acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

(19) SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), relating to excess and surplus property, including personal services in the District of Columbia; allocations to Government agencies for services rendered in connection with care and handling or disposal of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948; not to exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$14,000 for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; acquisition of real property and interests therein, necessary in connection with

1 care and handling or disposal of property; payments to
2 States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of
3 taxes accruing against real property declared surplus by
4 Government corporations; appraisers at rates of pay or fees
5 not to exceed those usual for similar services; and advances
6 of funds to cashiers and collection of officials, upon furnishing
7 bond; fiscal year 1950, \$22,500,000: Provided, That the
8 Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and
9 furnish to governmental employees and employees of Gov-
10 ernment contractors at the reasonable value thereof food,
11 meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical
12 services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry
13 service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary struc-
14 tures and make alterations in existing structures necessary
15 for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in
16 the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for
17 such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services,
18 equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the pro-
19 ceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation:
20 Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein-
21 before appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions
22 of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds
23 of the disposal of surplus property subject to a "national
24 security clause" as defined in the National Industrial Reserve
25 Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451), or as imposed pursuant

1 to the Act of August 5, 1947 (10 U. S. C. 1270, 34
2 U. S. C. 522 (a)), or deductions from proceeds otherwise
3 collectible as a result of the disposal of such property, shall
4 be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabili-
5 tation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities as may
6 be contracted for during the fiscal year 1950 if required
7 for purposes of national defense or for the protection of
8 the public or of private property from the effects of the
9 operation of such facilities: Provided further, That appro-
10 priations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal
11 year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during
12 fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal
13 year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts: Provided
14 further, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appropriations
15 to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1949
16 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued leave paid
17 after June 30, 1949, to employees of the War Assets
18 Administration separated or furloughed on or before that
19 date: Provided further, That the appropriation and authority
20 with respect to the appropriation in this paragraph shall be
21 available from and including July 1, 1949, for the purposes
22 provided in such appropriation and authority. All obliga-
23 tions incurred during the period between August 15, 1949,
24 and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such

1 *appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and con-*
 2 *firmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.*

3 **(20)***HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY*

4 **(21)***OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

5 *Salaries and Expenses*

6 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 7 *fiscal year 1950, \$75,000.*

8 **(22)***Alaska Housing*

9 *For purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing*
 10 *Authority, as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Hous-*
 11 *ing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949), fiscal*
 12 *year 1950, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

13 **MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION**

14 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

15 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
 16 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
 17 Law 880), including personal services in the District of
 18 Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as
 19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), **(23)***fiscal year 1950, \$150,000. (24)**The*
 21 *time for filing claims under the Act of July 2, 1948, is*
 22 *hereby extended to April 2, 1950.*

23 **NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD**

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal
 25 year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry

1 out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management
2 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other
3 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
5 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
6 or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as
7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section
9 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672);
10 and a health service program as authorized by law (5
11 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
12 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in or-
13 ganizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
14 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
15 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
16 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
17 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
18 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
19 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
20 (52 Stat. 1060).

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

23 Salaries and Expenses

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
25 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under

1 this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation
 2 Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of
 3 referees, is increased from “\$93,800” to “\$170,300”.

4 **(25) SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

5 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,*
 6 *fiscal year 1950, \$220,000.*

7 **(26) SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL**

8 **(27)**For all necessary expenses of the Treasury Department
 9 in liquidating the affairs of the War Assets Administration
 10 in accordance with the provisions under this head in the
 11 Supplemental Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949
 12 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as amended by the
 13 Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7, Eighty-first Con-
 14 gress), \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,500,000
 15 of the foregoing amount shall be available for accrued annual
 16 leave of employees of the War Assets Administration.

17 **(28)**For all necessary expenses of the Reconstruction Finance
 18 Corporation in connection with property transferred to such
 19 Corporation in accordance with the provisions under this
 20 head in the Supplemental Independent Offices Appropria-
 21 tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress), as
 22 amended by the Act of February 21, 1949 (Public Law 7,
 23 Eighty-first Congress), \$4,000,000.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

For expenses (other than administrative expenses) necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), ~~(29)~~ *fiscal year 1950, \$4,036,570: Provided, That receipts from such functions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts (30):* ~~Pro-~~
vided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for surveys and inspections of vessels by the American Bureau of Shipping.

~~(31)~~ No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby continued available until June 30, 1950.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; ~~(32)\$281,250~~ \$350,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) ~~(33):~~ *Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Section 8 of said War Claims Act of 1948.*

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available

1 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
2 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said
3 Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certi-
4 fications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal
5 Security Administrator or their duly authorized representa-
6 tives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers
7 which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this
8 appropriation shall not be available for administrative
9 expenses.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

12 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

13 Salaries and Expenses

14 Inspection and quarantine

15 For an additional amount for "Inspection and quaran-
16 tine, 1950," \$60,000.

17 Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious

18 Diseases of Animals

19 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repay-
20 ment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts
21 transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year
22 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Depart-
23 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

Citrus blackfly

For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread of this pest, ~~(34)\$175,000~~ \$205,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO

COMMERCE

For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Administration, Civilian Production Administration, Office of Price Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(35)\$15,000~~ \$40,000 ~~(36)~~, to be available for payment of accrued annual leave only.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements, as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$60,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Washington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport, County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile

1 Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis
2 Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as
4 amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as
5 the date of termination of war as contemplated by such
6 section.

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 FEES OF WITNESSES

10 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses",
11 \$25,000.

12 For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950,"
13 \$382,000.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and
16 holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as con-
17 strued by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and
18 Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676),
19 fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

20 GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not
22 in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller
23 General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related
24 to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department

1 may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for
 2 such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

5 REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

6 For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the
 7 Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price
 8 Index, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 9 bia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the
 10 Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and
 11 classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of
 12 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of
 13 attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when
 14 specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing
 15 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
 16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health
 17 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
 18 \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer
 19 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the
 20 Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

21 (37) NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

23 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

24 Flood Control, General

25 For the completion of interior drainage facilities at

1 *Mandan, North Dakota, as a part of the local flood pro-*
 2 *tection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946*
 3 *(Public Law 526, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session),*
 4 *fiscal year 1950, \$76,000, to remain available until expended.*

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 FIELD SERVICE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Star Route Service

9 For an additional amount for "Star route service",
 10 \$1,000,000.

11 Salaries, Railway Mail Service

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries,
 13 railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer
 14 of funds appropriated for personal services at field head-
 15 quarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for
 16 the fiscal year 1950; and the supervisory personnel of the
 17 railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional
 18 assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superin-
 19 tendents at large.

20 Electric Car Service

21 For an additional amount for "Electric car service",
 22 \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
 23 "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
 25 car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the

1 appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal
2 year.

3 Foreign Air Mail Transportation

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign
5 air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by
6 transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transporta-
7 tion" for said fiscal year.

8 Domestic Air Mail Service

9 For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail serv-
10 ice", \$16,100,000.

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Do-
12 mestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL
16 ORGANIZATIONS

17 The amount made available under this head in the
18 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape
19 Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased
20 from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made avail-
21 able under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board
22 is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

23 Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available
24 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,

1 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization"
2 shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

3 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
4 ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950
6 for "International information and educational activities,"
7 \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the
8 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of
9 the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

13 For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renego-
14 tiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

15 (38) PERSONAL OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

16 *For an additional amount for personal property damage*
17 *claims, \$40,000.*

18 FISCAL SERVICE

19 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

20 Salaries and Expenses

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
22 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this
23 head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve
24 banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes
25 under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same

1 manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of
2 taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

3 Division of Disbursement

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
6 Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

7 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

8 Salaries and Expenses

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
10 1950", \$97,500.

11 (39) COAST GUARD

12 RESERVE TRAINING

13 *For pay, allowances, clothing, transportation, and sub-*
14 *sistence, as authorized by law for personnel of the Coast*
15 *Guard Reserve on active duty undergoing training or per-*
16 *forming drills or equivalent duty, and for regular or*
17 *reserve personnel on active duty engaged primarily in ad-*
18 *ministration of the reserve training program (including*
19 *transportation of dependents and household effects); per-*
20 *sonal services at the seat of government; expenses of recruit-*
21 *ing; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed twenty-*
22 *two passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and*
23 *repair of aircraft; and other expenses necessary for the*
24 *reserve training program; fiscal year 1950, \$3,000,000;*

1 *Provided, That rates for drill pay shall not exceed those*
 2 *prescribed by or pursuant to law for the Naval Reserve.*

3 TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED
 4 CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

5 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
 6 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
 7 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
 8 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
 9 by United States district courts and the United States Court
 10 of Claims, as set forth in (40)*Senate Document Numbered*
 11 *96, and House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-first Con-*
 12 *gress, (41)\$4,553,922.31 \$7,664,035.07, together with such*
 13 *amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when*
 14 *specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements*
 15 *of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and*
 16 *such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*
 17 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:*
 18 *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall*
 19 *be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against*
 20 *the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-*
 21 *wise: Provided further, That, unless otherwise specifically*
 22 *required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest*
 23 *wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more*
 24 *than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
11 ciency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1949.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 25 (legis-
lative day, June 2), 1949.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5300

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 25, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

BREAKS THE MOUNTAIN RULE

Governor Weeks was the first Governor to be reelected since the Mountain rule was established in 1870 and was the first Governor to occupy the executive chair for more than 2 years since the administration of Silas Jennison from 1835 to 1841. His reelection in 1928 broke a tradition of over half a century and was partly due to his work of reconstruction of roads and bridges following the disastrous flood of 1927.

The beginning of hard surface road construction in Vermont dates back to Governor Weeks' administration and the building of better roads in the State was, in his opinion, the greatest accomplishment during the time he was Governor. While in office he fulfilled his campaign promise that if elected and authorized by the people, he would have 40 miles of hard surface roads built each year.

Another accomplishment of the Weeks' administration included the State support of winter maintenance when a bill passed the 1927 legislature appropriating \$50,000 to assist towns in maintaining winter roads. A separate motor vehicle department was also created in the same year, the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission was set up and the machinery and money provided for the joint construction of the bridge with New York State.

At the beginning of Governor Weeks' second term, the 1929 legislature provided for the establishment of the first State forest parks; passed the uniform veterans' guardian act; and appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a Vermont building at the Eastern States Exposition. An act was also passed clearing up the constitutionality of the outdoor advertising or billboard law thus bringing approximately \$10,000 into the State treasury.

Governor and Mrs. Weeks celebrated their fiftieth anniversary while he was in office and it is believed that he was the only chief executive of any State to hold such a celebration. The couple's sixtieth anniversary was observed in 1939 in Middlebury after Governor Weeks had retired from public office.

Governor Weeks was sincerely loved by Vermonters in all walks of life. His benevolence, kindness, and good deeds will long be remembered by his hosts of friends and acquaintances, and as a public figure he has taken his place in the history of the State.

[From the Addison County (Vt.) Independent of September 16, 1949]

MIDDLEBURY PAYS TRIBUTE TO CITIZEN AND FRIEND—ENTIRE STATE MOURNS PASSING OF FORMER GOV. JOHN E. WEEKS—MIDDLEBURY PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRIEND—MANY FLOWERS, DELEGATIONS AT RITES

Middlebury paid tribute to ex-Gov. John E. Weeks, Tuesday, by closing virtually all business places during the hour of the funeral. The banks and offices closed at noon. Many places had their curtains drawn and while the scores of cars passed through the village going to and from Mead Chapel, Main Street was practically bare of parked vehicles. All flags on State buildings flew at half staff, by order of Governor Gibson.

"GRAND OLD MAN" EULOGIZED AT SIMPLE SERVICES

State officials joined with Addison County friends and neighbors to pay final tribute Tuesday afternoon to former Gov. John E. Weeks who died at his Middlebury home last Saturday at the age of 96.

The simple and dignified service was conducted by his close friend and associate, Dr. John M. Thomas, of Rutland, former Middlebury College president, in Mead Chapel on the campus of the college he had loved so well and for which he had long served as a trustee.

He had requested that services be held in Mead Chapel. Assisting was Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, vice president of the college and close friend.

The chapel which had been built under the late Governor's supervision as trustee was filled and numerous floral tributes were massed around the chancel.

The body had lain in state in the vestibule preceding the service which was attended by numerous State officials and representatives of institutions and organizations with which Governor Weeks had been affiliated during his long and active life.

The bearers were S. Seeley Reynolds, Sr., Prof. Phelps N. Swett, F. Ray Churchill, and Page S. Ufford, of Middlebury; Edgar J. Wiley and J. R. Leonard, of Brandon, and Lt. Gov. Harold J. Arthur and Levi P. Smith, of Burlington.

Prof. Raymond H. White, Duane O. Robinson, Robert Hope, and James R. Scobie ushered. Mrs. Prudence Fish Bussey, of Vergennes, was at the organ.

Dr. Thomas prefaced his tribute by reading from passages of the Scripture which had been favorites of Governor Weeks and in his eulogy lauded him as a man "who feared God, kept His commandments, and did the very best he could."

The unfortunate were his chief care, he said, and while a long life is not always a blessing, with him it was a great blessing. "To the end many came to say 'thank you' for what you did for me many years ago to change the course of my life."

Dr. Thomas closed his remarks by reciting, to organ accompaniment of "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," the first verse of the hymn, which he had recited at the funeral of Mrs. Hattie Jane (Dyer) Weeks 8 years ago.

FUNDAMENTAL SOURCES

Dr. Freeman also paid tribute to the former chief executive, saying:

"Two fundamental sources help to explain his character. The soil of Vermont and the Christian religion. He was a man of the common people. His thought and expression had the simplicity and directness of the Vermont farmer. His was the true democracy that interests itself in every man, without regard for station.

"Christianity was for him a way of life and he lived it every moment. He cared tremendously that the Christian virtues of honesty and loyalty, faith and trust, cleanliness, truth and goodness should be preserved in this modern world by holding fast to the teachings of Jesus Christ."

At the close of the service the casket was borne from the chapel along the north walk and the funeral procession was formed that was to take him to his home town of Salisbury and burial beside his wife in West Salisbury Cemetery.

Long before the escorted procession arrived numerous Salisbury friends gathered at the cemetery, including members of the Salisbury Congregational Church of which he had been a lifelong member, and who had honored him along with three others as oldest members of the church 2 years ago.

Dr. Thomas and Dr. Freeman officiated at the committal service, while overhead an unidentified plane dipped its wing in salute.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4146) making appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the National Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other pur-

poses, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, CANNON, ENGEL of Michigan, and PLUMLEY.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3838) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, JACKSON of Washington, JENSEN, FENTON, and CANNON.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KERR, RA-BAUT, TABER, and PLUMLEY.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER CONVEYANCES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2115) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs on purchases of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans and for other purposes, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if I understand the gentleman's request, this is merely to send the bill to conference.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, this is merely to send the bill to conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RANKIN, ALLEN of Louisiana, TEAGUE, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, and Mr. KEARNEY.

SURPLUS AIRPORTS

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3851) to amend Public Law 289, Eightieth Congress, with respect to surplus airport property and to provide for the transfer of compliance functions with relation to such property, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, line 5, after "aviation", insert "And provided further, That no release, conveyance, or quitclaim shall be executed by the Administrator pursuant to this section except upon the condition that, in the event that the property to which such release, conveyance, or quitclaim relates shall be sold to any third party within 5 years after the date of enactment of this act, the proceeds of such sale shall be devoted exclusively to the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of a public airport."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is one of those bills which makes it easier for private individuals to obtain possession of Government property without adequate compensation. The amendment placed on by the Senate makes that process a little more difficult, and as there is not anything that the minority can do about it, I shall not object.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand it, the amendment provides that the property must remain as an airport for at least 5 years?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes; we keep it for 5 years, and then we let them have it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. MANSFIELD (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. BUCHANAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two separate instances.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on four different subjects; and also to place in the RECORD a statement

by Prof. Milton Handler, notwithstanding the estimated cost of the same will be \$359.50.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

ALLOWANCE FOR TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXPENSE

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House operate under a \$500 annual limitation for telephone and telegraph bills. By the end of the year, I will be paying telephone and telegraph bills to my constituents, on Government business, out of my own pocket. The Members of the other body can use that much in one blanket announcement, if they wish, and no questions are asked. While I do not condone abuse or extravagance, I do not believe the House wants to limit the effectiveness of its Members by making it impossible for them to carry on important business speedily.

I do not know how others are being affected, but I have personally held down my expenditures for telegrams and telephone service in every way I can, but there is not enough money in my fund to last the rest of the year.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You are getting air mail stamps, and you are privileged to use the post office.

Mr. SIKES. I do not question the gentleman's idea about how he should represent his constituents. I am doing what I think is necessary to the sound representation of my people. I want to give them effective service, which at times requires the use of telephone or telegraph. But the fund allotted for that purpose is clearly insufficient.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. LIND) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Polish-American Journal.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, with appropriate accompanying material.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD in five instances, in four of them to include extraneous matters.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House today for 10 minutes upon the completion of all legislative business and any other special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ALLOWANCE FOR TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXPENDITURES

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, while I doubt that the gentleman from Mississippi is very anxious to hear what I have to say, I do want to tell him how I get along on that \$500 allowance for telephone and telegraph expense, and that it is going to be ample.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just a minute. I just make up my mind what I am going to do on bills that are before the House. Then I let my constituents know. If you know your constituents and they know you and your convictions and willingness to stand on them you do not have to wire your home folks every day to find out what they think or what they want you to do. They know almost automatically how you are going to vote on bills that are before the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman is addressing the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] I assume.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am talking to all these boys who cannot get along on \$500 for telephone and telegraph bills.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter written to her by the DAV, and copy of a bill which they have asked her to introduce.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MEMBERS' TELEGRAPH ALLOWANCE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] regarding the insufficiency of the Members' allowance for telegrams. Telegrams are often necessary to and from Government depart-

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

OCTOBER 5, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5300]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 25, 31, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 38, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 7 of said amendment strike out "S. 2072" and insert the following: *Sec. 2072*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$340,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$190,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$30,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert , of which \$15,000 shall be available for payment of accrued annual leave only; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, and 37.

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STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Increase salary of research assistant to the majority leader to \$7,320; appropriate \$152,108 for miscellaneous items, \$2,500 for folding documents, \$19,400 for stationery, and \$4,500 for the Joint Committee on Printing, all as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendment No. 39, relating to the Coast Guard, Treasury Department: Deletes provision of the Senate appropriating \$3,000,000 for the establishment of the Coast Guard Reserve, as proposed by the House.

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Amendment No. 146: Appropriates \$621,000 for testing fuel, as proposed by the House, instead of \$656,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 147: Deletes the Senate proposal for the Bureau of Mines to reacquire certain property known as Plancor 587.

Amendment No. 148: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 149 and 150: Appropriates \$690,000 for oil and gas investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$650,000, as proposed by the House, and authorizes not to exceed \$48,800 to be spent for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$46,000, as proposed by the House, and \$51,800, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 151: Deletes the Senate proposal for an appropriation of \$30,000 for construction planning of an experiment station at Reno, Nevada.

Amendment No. 152: Appropriates \$260,000 for buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 153 and 154: Appropriates \$950,000 for economics of mineral industries, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and authorizes not to exceed \$792,250 to be spent for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$660,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 155: Authorizes the purchase of 151 motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate (of which 137 shall be for replacement as proposed by the Senate), instead of 137, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 156: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 157: Appropriates \$856,000 for salaries and expenses for general administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$756,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 158: Appropriates \$227,800 for recreational areas, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$410,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 159: Deletes the Senate proposal to appropriate \$63,600 for the Travel Division.

Amendment No. 160: Appropriates \$180,000 for investigations and studies of recreational resources and for the survey and excavation of archeological resources in river basins, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 161: Appropriates \$300,000 for acquisition of lands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 162: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 163: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for parkways, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,600,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 164: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 165: Appropriates \$7,500,000 for roads and trails, as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,368,200, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 166: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 167: Reported in disagreement.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 168: Appropriates \$2,696,500 for propagation of food fishes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,985,000, as proposed by the House.

This action, in addition to restoring \$70,500 which was proposed by the House to be eliminated and approving \$75,000 for repair of damage at fish cultural stations, as proposed in Senate Document No. 80, provides the sum of \$566,000 for the development or rehabilitation of the following fish cul-

tural stations: Bald Hill Dam, N. Dak. (including \$6,000 for transfer to the Corps of Engineers for installation of a syphon); North Attleboro, Mass.; Erwin, Tenn.; Nashua, N. H.; Warm Springs, Ga.; Hot Springs and Dexter, N. Mex.; Ennis and Bozeman, Mont.; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Williams Creek (McNary), Ariz., and Quilcene, Wash.

A fair and equitable distribution of funds should be made so as to make provision for each of the foregoing stations.

Amendment No. 169: Authorizes the expenditure of not to exceed \$66,000 for repair and rehabilitation of fish cultural facilities at Warm Springs, Georgia, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 170 and 171: Includes language for the investigation in connection with sea lampreys as authorized by Act of August 18, 1949, and appropriates \$1,546,000 for all investigations respecting food fishes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 172: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 173: Appropriates \$510,000 for commercial fisheries, as proposed by the House, instead of \$530,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 174: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 175: Appropriates \$367,000 for wildlife resources and management investigations, instead of \$340,000, as proposed by the House, and \$394,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 176: Appropriates \$383,000 for protection of migratory birds, as proposed by the House, instead of \$410,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 177: Appropriates \$1,755,500 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$1,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,819,500, as proposed by the Senate. This adds to the sum contained in the House bill \$91,500 as requested in Senate Documents Nos. 47 and 80, and \$64,000 general restoration.

Amendment No. 178: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,266,430 of the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,282,860, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 179: Authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase not to exceed 71 motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 64, as proposed by the House.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 180: Appropriates \$72,700 for expenses of the offices of the Governor of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$67,700, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 181 and 182: Appropriates \$26,762,000 for construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, bridges, trails, etc., in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,692,000, as provided by the House, and authorizes contract authority for the same purpose in the amount of \$8,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 183: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for the Alaska Railroad, as proposed by the House, instead of \$25,000,00, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 184 and 185: Deletes the Senate proposals to increase the salaries of two officials of the Alaska Railroad.

Amendment No. 186: Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for additional work, materials and equipment for the Alaska Railroad in an amount not to exceed \$17,000,000, instead of \$12,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$22,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 187: Appropriates \$32,633 for expenses of offices of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,800 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 188: Appropriates \$225,583 for the Government of the Virgin Islands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$223,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 189: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 190: Includes a limitation against the performance of new functions in connection with the Jackson Hole National Monument, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 191: Deletes the Senate language in connection with temporary personal services.

Amendments Nos. 192, 193, and 194: Strikes out House language in connection with the Virgin Islands Company, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 195, 196, and 197: Corrects title and section numbers.

Disclosing construction estimates

Suggestions have been made by contractor's representatives to the effect that estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation on construction work to be performed under contract should be made public at the time of opening the contractor's bids. Inasmuch as this procedure appears to be fair to both the Government and the contractors, the conferees on the part of both Houses believe that such suggestions should be followed.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 6, providing that not to exceed \$65,000 of the unobligated balance of the fiscal 1949 appropriation for soil and moisture conservation continue available in 1950: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 11, providing that not to exceed 8 percent of any construction appropriation for Bonneville Power Administration be available for construction work by force account, except in emergencies: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 17, appropriating \$22,500 for expenses of the National Indian Institute: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 20, appropriating \$150,000 for converting and outfitting a supply ship for the Alaska Native Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 38, making \$8,000 of the prior year appropriation for Camp Verde Indian School available for cooperation with the Camp Verde, Arizona, public school district: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 46, authorizing unobligated balances of specific authorizations in appropriations for prior years for school districts in Minnesota to be transferred to any other such authorizations: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 47, providing for rescission of \$202,418 of unobligated appropriations for construction of (Indian) buildings and utilities: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 50, authorizing increases from \$1,500 to \$4,500 in the sums to be paid for expenses in the distribution of per capita payments: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 63, providing that payments to school districts in accordance with the Act of June 29, 1948 may include payments on account of dependents of employees engaged in construction and related activities: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 64, authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to make expenditures through the National Park Service for recreational studies and for recovery of archaeological remains: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 66, appropriating \$500,000 for investigations and plans in the upper Colorado River Basin States: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 67, appropriating \$5,185,000 for the Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma Unit: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 80, authorizing the use of not to exceed \$100,000 for emergency reconstruction in the Grants Pass irrigation district: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 83, specifying that the south division of Utah Lake Distributing Company Canal, as part of the Provo River project, Utah: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 108, specifying that reports on engineering and economic investigations made by the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska shall be made to Congress: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 109, providing that funds appropriated for investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska shall remain available until expended: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 115, authorizing the Commissioner of Reclamation to enter into contracts in connection with the Boulder Canyon Project (All-American Canal): The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 119, authorizing payment to certain contractors in settlement of claims against the Bureau of Reclamation in connection with contractors earnings: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 125, appropriating \$750,000 for the Fort Sumner reclamation project, New Mexico and providing contractual authority in the amount of \$1,000,000: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 128, authorizing emergency reconstruction of the La Prele unit, Wyoming (Missouri River Basin): The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 130, authorizing the Commissioner of Reclamation to incur obligations and enter into contracts in an amount not exceeding \$6,364,000 in connection with the Missouri River Basin: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 131, providing that no funds shall be used for construction of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin program until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado and approved by Congress: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 132, providing that no funds shall be used for construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana and approved by the Congress: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 133, providing that no part of the appropriation made in this bill shall be available for operating the Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a normal pool elevation above

3,766 feet until new acreage equal to the irrigated land to be inundated is provided with facilities for irrigation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 134, reappropriates \$5,662.22 for additional payments to the Boulder City school district: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 135, limiting the proportion of construction of appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation which may be used for construction work by force account: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 144, authorizing the Geological Survey to acquire surplus property from other agencies without cost: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 148, appropriating \$250,000 and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts additional thereto in amount of \$250,000 to enable the Bureau of Mines to extend and operate the present Leadville, Colorado drainage tunnel: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 156, amending the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949, by providing a detailed description of land previously authorized to be transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 162, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to incur contractual obligations not exceeding \$3,935,00 in connection with the Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 164, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to incur contractual obligations not exceeding \$1,750,000 for the construction of parkways: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 166, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to incur contractual obligations of not exceeding \$3,250,000 for roads and trails in national parks: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 167, appropriating \$3,847,450 for physical improvements, National Park Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 172, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to incur contractual obligations for investigations respecting food fishes not exceeding \$50,000: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 174, reappropriating unobligated prior year funds for investigation, exploration and development of Pacific fisheries: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 189, authorizing the Department of the Army or other agencies of the Government to transfer surplus property without charge to the Government of the Virgin Islands: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
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BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,

Managers on the Part of the House

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until mid-

night tonight to file a conference report on H. R. 5300, the third deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1949.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1381)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 25, 31, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 38, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8; and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of said amendment strike out "S. 2072" and insert the following: "Sec. 2072"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$340,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

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STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the

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GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the social-security bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader, I desire to announce to the House that on tomorrow it is expected that the Interior Department appropriation bill conference report will be considered; also the third deficiency appropriation bill conference report, and the civil functions of the War Department appropriation bill conference report. All three are to be considered tomorrow, together with any other conference reports that may be available.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand there is also to be considered a bill that will be brought up by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. That is H. R. 3191, the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We are probably going to be asked to concur in the Senate amendments?

Mr. COOPER. I understand the gentleman from Michigan expects to ask unanimous consent to take the bill from the Speaker's table and concur in the Senate amendments.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter, and in one a radio broadcast.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. BENNETT of Florida) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FURCOLO (at the request of Mr. LANE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. SASSCER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on National Employ-the-Physically-Handicapped Week and include a short statement of Cabinet members and heads of agencies on the same subject.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. YATES) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short editorial entitled "Mr. Lewis Decides."

CORRECTIONS OF VOTES

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 210 I am recorded as not voting. I voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 215 I am incorrectly recorded as voting "yea." I voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on wheat.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 215 yesterday, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include a resolution and in the second to include three excerpts from the Christian Science Monitor, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$202.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and to include certain newspaper material.)

RISE IN NAZISM

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the appended news report today in the New York Times headed "McCloy urges a halt to the rise of nazism." I, and others, have called attention time and again to the implications of a revival of nationalism in Germany.

Such a revival may well lead to a new spirit like that of the Nazis which brought on the treaty of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and set the stage for World War II in 1939. German physicists and scientists were, and it is well known, continue to be deeply concerned in giving the Soviet the atomic knowledge signaled by the President's momentous announcement of the detection recently of an atomic explosion in the U. S. S. R. The greatest aggressive danger we still face is a union of German technical skill and German production facilities, with Soviet manpower and natural resources; these grave potentials underline the words of High Commissioner McCloy.

McCLOY URGES HALT TO RISE IN NAZISM—ALSO ADVISES TOP ASSISTANTS TO TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT GROWTH IN ANTI-SEMITISM—SAYS GERMANS STIFFEN—ADENAUER ASKS WEST REVIEW DISMANTLING PROGRAM—TWO BIG SHIPBUILDERS ARRAIGNED

(By Drew Middleton)

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, October 4.—United States personnel in Germany must do their

utmost to halt a renewal of nazism and anti-Semitism and deal with the hardening attitude toward the occupation, John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, declared today.

He abandoned the idea, implicit in some of his earlier speeches, that relations between United States personnel and the Germans had entered an era of good feeling and bluntly outlined the difficulties to be overcome before Germany's democracy could withstand future tests.

"I ask you for renewed efforts," he told an assembly of senior officers of the High Commissioner's office and Army officers. "The time is short and the hands are few, but the stakes remain extremely high."

United States observers here believe the attitude Mr. McCloy has now adopted toward further problems of occupation was fathered by his first contacts with the new German Government which, left, right, and center, is regarded as containing the seeds of totalitarianism.

ADENAUER PROTESTS DISMANTLING

The national German grievance against dismantling was further emphasized today. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic, dispatched a letter to the western allied high commission protesting the extreme measures in the dismantling of a single factory and making the letter the basis for a German plea for a reexamination of the entire dismantling question, according to a reliable United States source.

Mr. McCloy's advice to his lieutenants was that in view of the present reduction of United States political—as opposed to military—strength in Germany, officials of the Office of High Commissioner must teach by permitting the Germans to act themselves rather than to depend on United States measures.

"We can and must check the renewal of nazism and anti-Semitism, but we can try to do this by permitting and encouraging the Germans to act rather than to depend exclusively on our own measures," he said.

But he noted that "firmness and determination to act whenever necessary are still vital."

SAYS GERMANS WILL SET PATTERN

"No one should feel that the job is done," Mr. McCloy declared. The people of western Germany, he added, will look increasingly to their own government for guidance and will be critical of United States supervision.

"Time presses and the tendency of the German people will be to harden their attitude and adopt their patterns within their own rather than our own genius," he said.

Save for noting that "secrecy and suppression" were mounting in the east, Mr. McCloy made no reference to the primary political development in partitioned Germany—the Soviet and Communist moves toward the establishment of an eastern German "people's democracy" claiming to speak for the entire country.

However, he added that the test of Germany's "democratic thought" would come eventually and "may well be severe."

The High Commissioner revealed his belief that when that test came democracy would be firmly rooted in Germany and asserted "it is hard to find better expressions of political thought, even in England, than have been uttered by Germans."

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on a roll call this morning the RECORD shows that I was absent. I was detained with a committee at the White House, and for that reason could not be present to answer to my name.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. HELLER) for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. HEFFERNAN (at the request of Mr. HELLER) for remainder of the week, on account of illness in his family.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1834. An act for the relief of the widow of Robert V. Holland.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5328. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 6, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows: [Omitted from the Record of October 4, 1949]

960. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the financial statements and records of the Federal home loan banks and the Home Loan Bank Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 343); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

[Submitted October 5, 1949]

961. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report entitled "Missouri River Basin Agricultural Program"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

962. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

963. A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the opinion rendered by the court in the case entitled "Plymouth Manufacturing Co., Inc. v. The United States"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 6303. A bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1378). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'TOOLE: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 2226. An act relating to the compensation of certain employees of the Panama Canal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 5, 1949.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we had hoped that this would be the last of the deficiency appropriation bills. But the session has been lengthened to such an extent that it was necessary for us to introduce a supplemental deficiency bill on which we hope to make a conference report tomorrow.

In the meantime, the third deficiency bill takes up merely those odds and ends which normally develop in the month-to-month operations of the Government. There is little of outstanding interest in the bill beyond the routine deficiencies.

On surplus property disposal we have reduced the estimate from \$26,000,000 to \$14,500,000.

On national housing, instead of \$15,000,000 requested by the Bureau of the Budget, we recommend \$10,000,000.

The item for Korea, in which there is general interest, we have approved for the full budget estimate of \$30,000,000.

For domestic air-mail service we propose \$16,100,000.

Mr. Speaker, the bill makes the customary appropriations for those deficiencies, which in the operation of the Government have been found to be unavoidable, and we include minimum amounts to carry out the provisions of the original appropriations.

The bill carries a total appropriation of \$177,740,619, a substantial reduction in the budget estimates.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents a compromise with the Senate on the items that the House had previously considered, and it represents, in general, a reduction of new items which the Senate had put in.

There is one item in disagreement relating to Korea which will come up later on. The greatest part of that estimate had been spent under the continuing resolution which was first presented to this Congress in June. The balance is supposed to carry on until the middle of October.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I notice that amendment No. 31, relating to the United States Maritime Commission, restoring the provision of the House relieving the Maritime Commission of certain obligations, is to be restored as it

was passed in the House. Will this provision refer to any vessels already under charter?

Mr. TABER. This provision in amendment 31 will not have any application to presently existing charters. If those charters are extended, it will, but not as to any vessel which is presently under charter. It will not have any application to the surrender of that vessel at the completion of the present term of charter.

Mr. ALLEN of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON].

(Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I note with a great deal of concern that the third deficiency appropriation bill, as finally submitted by the Senate and House conferees, does not include an item of \$3,000,000 which had been provided for the training of the Coast Guard Reserve.

I believe that my personal record as an advocate of peacetime reserve training is too well known to require any comment at this time.

It is my interest in the broad subject of militia training that induces me to comment on the necessity for training civilians to come into the active Coast Guard in case of emergency and to be able to fill their important duties without delay.

I invite the attention of the House to the mission of the Coast Guard, to its activities in time of peace, and to its essential mission in time of war.

The Coast Guard is a peace and wartime service. Operating under the Treasury Department in time of peace, it performs a valuable service in rendering assistance to persons and property in distress or danger on the waters of the United States. On a number of occasions during the last several years Members of the House have risen to comment on some outstanding act of assistance performed by the Coast Guard, but for every act so noted there have been dozens which have gone unsung merely because they were classed as routine assistance cases by the service.

In addition to its assistance or search and rescue function the Coast Guard is daily engaged in enforcing our laws on the navigable waters of the United States and the high seas. At the same time through the enforcement of safety regulations for vessels of the United States it is promoting safety for our citizens who use water craft as a medium of transportation.

In the interest of the safety of the navigator the Coast Guard is simultaneously occupied in maintaining and operating thousands of aids to navigation, without which our water-borne commerce would quickly grind to a halt.

In time of war the duties I have just listed are magnified a hundredfold and become important not only as factors in the well-being of our country, but in the defense of it as well. The Coast Guard must be prepared to expand in time of

emergency to take care of the increased peacetime responsibilities, but in addition must, as a part of the Navy, be prepared to assume additional duties imposed on it as a part of our armed forces.

From what I have said it should be apparent to any person that the Coast Guard must have an adequate and properly trained Reserve if for no other reason than our own national defense, because no other armed force is charged with the duty assigned by Congress to the Coast Guard, and accordingly is not prepared to undertake these duties in an emergency.

The Coast Guard Reserve was created by act of Congress on February 19, 1941. World War II was already 2 years old and indications were that the United States might become involved at any time. Prior to Pearl Harbor a small number of officers and a few enlisted men had been recruited. During the war the Reserve was used as an instrument for expansion so that on VJ-day, of approximately 172,000 persons in the Coast Guard about 144,000 were Reserves. In the 10 months remaining after VJ-day in fiscal year 1946 the Coast Guard demobilized to an organization of approximately 22,000 military personnel, which meant that practically all of the reservists were discharged or placed on inactive duty. The enlisted personnel were discharged and the male officers placed on an inactive list.

From that date forward the Coast Guard made repeated attempts to provide training for the Reserve officers as well as create an enlisted force which would be a nucleus group upon which to expand in the event of an emergency. To date these attempts have been unsuccessful and the action of the conferees in connection with the third deficiency appropriation bill presents another failure in an attempt to provide the necessary funds for a training program for the Reserves, without which training no Reserve program can be effective. The Reserve as it now exists is a static organization with little or no purpose and offering no incentive for the officers now on the inactive list to stay in the organization nor offering any inducement for young men to join.

As I indicated before, the Coast Guard and the Nation are faced with a very serious problem. The Navy has assigned to the service certain wartime missions, which require in a limited period after the event of an emergency a large number of personnel trained in special techniques of the particular jobs assigned to the Coast Guard. No provision has been made by the Navy or any other organization except the Coast Guard to provide the necessary trained personnel for these special tasks. Furthermore, in the event of an emergency, there is no source material from which the Coast Guard can draw untrained personnel and train them except through Selective Service, and it is anticipated that it will be at least several months after the advent of an emergency before any personnel would be available under the Selective Service System. If you add to this delay the time lost in training personnel under

emergent conditions, it is readily apparent that the Coast Guard would not be equipped to meet its assigned missions in less than 5 or 6 months.

Without quoting any specific confidential figures, the seriousness of the problem can be realized when one estimates that the minimum requirements call for a considerable increase in the strength of the Coast Guard within 2 months after the advent of an emergency. A large proportion of this personnel are necessary for port security work and should another war arise, I think you will agree that we cannot afford to wait 5 or 6 months to create a force competent to guard the ports of our country against fire, sabotage, and other disaster.

There is still another phase of the Reserve problem which cannot be overlooked. Last year Congress passed a bill known as Public Law No. 810, which establishes certain rights for members of all Reserve components, provided such members met annually certain training requirements. The bill was designed for the armed services as an incentive to Reserve members to train regularly. The members of the Coast Guard Reserve come under the provisions of this law, and unless provision is made for the training of Coast Guard Reservists, the Coast Guard will be unable to meet the responsibilities charged to it under Public Law No. 810. This constitutes a discrimination against the members of the Coast Guard Reserve who joined during the war and would now like to continue their affiliation on a basis that is comparable with that of personnel who joined reserve components of the other armed forces.

The reserve training program contemplated by the Coast Guard does not duplicate the training program of any other armed service and will when provided for permit the Coast Guard to establish an active Reserve organization trained for the functions that the Coast Guard will be called upon to discharge should an emergency arise.

I urge upon the Members of this body the seriousness of the mistake we have made in failing to provide for this necessary part of our national defense and request your support in rectifying that mistake at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I note with surprise and regret that in our appropriations absolutely no provision has been made for the protection of our vital ports from sabotage, fire, or explosion in the event of a national emergency. This important link in our national defense preparations is the responsibility of the Coast Guard. It must be performed by an organization of well-trained specialists who have had advance preparation, yet there are no funds to provide for this organization or to give them the advance training, because the provision of those funds for the Coast Guard Reserve was deleted from the Senate version of the third deficiency bill.

This appropriation request, originally the result of a survey to determine the place of the Coast Guard Reserve

in relation to the reserve programs of the other military services was delayed in reaching the House early in this session and was therefore not included in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation.

A request was then made in the third deficiency bill but no action was taken. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee did not assign it to any subcommittee for hearings.

When the third deficiency bill went to the Senate, Senator CAIN, of Washington appeared before the Senate subcommittee holding hearings on the bill and pointed out the importance of providing a balanced security program by appropriating funds so that the Coast Guard Reserve could carry out the responsibilities for the security of our ports. Among other things he said:

The vital importance of the Coast Guard port security program in national defense preparations has been completely overlooked. The Coast Guard, which operates under the Navy in time of war, has been assigned the specific responsibility for the security of our ports, which are vital in any such emergency. This entails the thorough training of adequate reserve personnel for detection and prevention of sabotage, supervision of explosive loading, and many other aspects of water-front and vessel security including fire prevention, fire fighting, identification, etc. In event of a national emergency it would be the responsibility of the Coast Guard to step in immediately (within a matter of hours) and take all measures necessary to assure the security of the ports. Although such a responsibility cannot be carried out without a reserve trained in all of the specialized aspects of port security, no financial provision has been made for the training of such a reserve.

After having this situation called to its attention the Senate appropriated \$3,000,000 for the training of the Coast Guard Reserve. In spite of the importance of the security of our ports in a balanced security program and the relatively small amount involved—the same amount we are talking about appropriating for a sesquicentennial celebration—the proposed appropriation was eliminated in conference.

I want to call to your attention the fact that—

First. The Coast Guard is responsible for the security of our ports and requires a trained reserve.

Second. The management survey of the Coast Guard made by Ebasco Services, Inc., in 1947, at the request of the Congress, recommended that "provision be made for the maintenance of maximum potential value of the Reserve membership for war or emergency active duty by regularly recurring training."

Third. The United States Code specifies that the Coast Guard Reserve, as established on June 23, 1939, is a military organization and a component part of the Coast Guard for the purpose of providing a trained force of officers and enlisted persons which, added to the personnel of the regular Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable the Coast Guard to perform its functions and duties at all times.

Fourth. Due to the lack of an appropriation, it has been impossible to organize or train the Coast Guard Reserve except for the voluntary attendance of Reserve officers at lectures.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that amendments numbered 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, and 37 are merely technical disagreements, which it is necessary to bring back to the House because they carry legislation, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 7: Page 3, line 10, insert:
CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to reimburse the government of the District of Columbia for the salary of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, fiscal year 1950, \$3,754.51."

Amendment No. 11: Page 6, line 12, after the word "Congress" in line 12, strike out "fiscal year 1950" and insert: "fiscal year 1949, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$50,000".

Amendment No. 12: Page 6, line 13, after the figure "\$50,000" insert: "\$50,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursements, United States Treasury: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available from and including April 14, 1949. All obligations incurred during the period between April 14, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed."

Amendment No. 15: Page 9, line 4, insert: "and shall be available for cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force."

Amendment No. 16: Page 9, line 10, insert:
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"The first proviso under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, is amended to read as follows: '*Provided*, That of the amount herein made available for expenditure, not more than \$50,000 may be expended without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for alterations, repairs, and improvements to the buildings occupied by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore, Md., and vicinity, of which amount not more than \$15,000 shall be available for alterations, repairs, and equipment for an employee cafeteria or cafeterias, and the total amount made available in this proviso, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, General Services Administration, for such purposes.'"

Amendment No. 18: Page 11, line 4, insert:

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

"Site for public building at Omaha, Nebr.: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for a public building at Omaha, Nebr., as authorized by the acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950."

Amendment No. 22: Page 13, line 8, insert:

"Alaska Housing

"For purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority, as authorized by section

3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949), fiscal year 1950, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Amendment No. 24: Page 13, after the figure "\$150,000" on line 20, insert: "The time for filing claims under the Act of July 2, 1943, is hereby extended to April 2, 1950."

Amendment No. 37: Page 22, line 21, insert:

"NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS
"CORPS OF ENGINEERS

"Flood Control, General

"For the completion of interior drainage facilities at Mandan, N. Dak., as a part of the local flood protection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526, 79th Cong., 2d sess.), fiscal year 1950, \$76,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendments referred to.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 9: Page 4, line 9, insert:

"ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"For expenses necessary to continue assistance to the Republic of Korea during the period July 1 to September 15, 1949, at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, pending the enactment of legislation outlining the terms and conditions under which further assistance is to be rendered, \$30,000,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated pursuant to the joint resolution of June 30, 1949 (Public Law 154), as amended by the joint resolution of August 1, 1949 (Public Law 196), for assistance to the Republic of Korea, shall be charged to this appropriation."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "September" and insert in lieu thereof "October."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment of the Senate calls for \$30,000,000 to continue the operations in Korea which were begun by the Army 3 years ago and were continued since about the first of the year by the ECA by transfer pursuant to the language which was carried in the item for relief in occupied areas in last year's appropriation bill. No authorization has been carried so far by the Congress for the continuation of this operation. It was carried on under the continuing resolution which was adopted in June and continued on to about the 15th of August.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman please tell the House how this \$30,000,000 compares with the amount GARIOA has spent?

Mr. TABER. It is at the rate of about \$9,000,000 a month as compared with \$12,500,000 under the previous year's operations. I do not know on what basis it might compare in dollars and cents because it has been a very irregular operation due to the fact that there was no definite authorization or no definite appropriation.

Mr. STEFAN. As I understand, however, this is going to be a little less than what the Army spent in GARIOA, which means Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.

Will this \$30,000,000 be used to cover the existing Information Service that is operating in Korea or will it be in addition?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, any information set-up that is under the ECA would be carried on there with these funds, but a State Department information set-up would be carried on under their funds.

Mr. STEFAN. And they are two separate information services?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 11, line 10, insert:

"SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), relating to excess and surplus property, including personal services in the District of Columbia; allocations to Government agencies for services rendered in connection with care and handling or disposal of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948; not to exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$14,000 for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; acquisition of real property and interests therein, necessary in connection with care and handling or disposal of property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of taxes accruing against real property declared surplus by Government corporations; appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and advances of funds to cashiers and collection of officials, upon furnishing bond; fiscal year 1950, \$22,500,000: *Provided*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equip-

ment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, not to exceed \$4,000,000 of the proceeds of the disposal of surplus property subject to a 'national security clause' as defined in the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451), or as imposed pursuant to the act of August 5, 1947 (10 U. S. C. 1270, 34 U. S. C. 522 (a)), or deductions from proceeds otherwise collectible as a result of the disposal of such property, shall be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities as may be contracted for during the fiscal year 1950 if required for purposes of national defense or for the protection of the public or of private property from the effects of the operation of such facilities: *Provided further*, That appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1949 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued leave paid after June 30, 1949, to employees of the War Assets Administration separated or furloughed on or before that date: *Provided further*, That the appropriation and authority with respect to the appropriation in this paragraph shall be available from and including July 1, 1949, for the purposes provided in such appropriation and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 22 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$22,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,500,000"; and, in line 37 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material, also a brief statement of Mr. Larsen before the Senate committee.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the conferees are making a very serious mistake in cutting this item of \$22,500,000 down to \$12,500,000 and if you will bear with me for a moment I will explain why.

At the time that the third deficiency bill was debated here in the House in June I brought this matter up. At that time the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], was in charge of the bill. I pointed out that the functions of the War Assets Administration were being transferred to the General Services Administration and that they were sending the money that was needed to take care of it to another agency, the Treasury Department. The gentleman from

Michigan said that this matter would be taken care of in conference and it has been taken care of in conference as far as the other body is concerned.

After listening to the presentation of the budget by Mr. Larsen of the General Services Administration the Senate approved the appropriation of \$22,500,000. However, the conferees of the House are now insisting on a cut of \$10,000,000.

Let me explain what this will do. First, let us realize that the General Services Administration now has the functions of the old Federal Works Administration, including the operation and maintenance of all Federal buildings. In addition to that, they have the further responsibility of closing out the War Assets Administration. In their budget estimate they asked for \$12,000,000 to take care of property management and they also asked for \$7,384,000 for the disposal of the residue of War Assets Administration property, which amounts in point of recovery to about \$119,000,000. That is not the acquisition cost, but the amount that they estimate that they can recover from the remaining real property that is in the hands of the old War Assets Administration which is now transferred to General Services.

Now, this \$7,000,000 and the additional \$3,000,000 is for the purpose of disposing of this \$119,000,000 in recovery estimate, of real and personal property. If they are not given the money to dispose of this residue of war assets, real and personal property, it is obvious that the Government of the United States is going to lose a great share of the \$119,000,000 which they estimate they can recover within the next 6 or 7 months.

I do not have time to go into all of the intricacies of it, but I want to point out that the cutting of this appropriation for administrative cost, for rents of buildings, for advertising this property for sale, for all of the expenses that go toward an orderly disposal and maximum recovery of this War Assets property will be endangered.

In addition to that, the General Services Act also put upon Mr. Larsen the following responsibilities: The responsibility of analyzing the need for record management in government. The Hoover Commission estimated that at least \$100,000,000 per year could be saved on that point. It also put upon him the responsibility for a traffic-management study and developing traffic-management procedure for the shipment of Government freight. We spent about \$1,000,000,000 per year in transportation costs with the railroads, steamships, and air lines, and a study of \$14,000,000 of freight bills by the Bender subcommittee, part of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments last year, revealed that in the \$14,000,000 study that was made, over \$2,000,000 was overcharged the Government by the railroads, because the Government did not utilize the most efficient and economical method of shipping. So, they also have this responsibility of making a study of how to save the Government money on the shipping of all types of freight. The Hoover Commission has estimated that we can save \$100,000,000

per year if the proper traffic-management procedure is adopted by government, as it is by the great corporations at the present time.

The Administrator of General Services is also charged with a study of the duplication of functions in all of the executive branches of government. We know that many functions are being duplicated. He is charged with the responsibility of making this study and bringing recommendations to the Congress to eliminate these functions where they have to be eliminated from a legislative standpoint, and where they can be eliminated by Presidential order or by administrative action he is charged to recommend that particular action. He cannot take this action which will save the Government many millions of dollars unless a study is first made of the amount of duplication involved; also the catalog project for procurement. Over 12,000,000 items are in the Federal purchasing list at the present time, and it is estimated by the Hoover Commission that at least 9,000,000 of these items are duplications of existing items. It will inure to the benefit of the Government if we can reduce all of these duplicating items to a minimum of nomenclature and specifications. He is charged with that further development of his agency. He cannot do it if these appropriations are cut. He is also charged with the effective use of Government offices and warehouses and the disposition of space in Federal buildings.

All of these things are extra duties that are being charged to the Administrator of General Services, and in my opinion a very bad mistake is being made by the conferees in insisting on the changing of this amount from \$22,500,000 to \$12,500,000. I hesitate to put myself in the position of being against the conferees of the House, but I wish that they would have consideration for some of the things that I have suggested to you. Remember this also, that the \$7,500,000 which we passed the other day for school-maintenance grants is involved in his administration; also the \$100,000,000 on advance planning. All of these additional duties we have put on this man. Many of them are not provided for in the present budget.

He said in his statement before the committee of the other body that while items for these responsibilities were not contained in his budget estimate, he thought he could make savings in certain departments that would allow him to have some excess cash to go into these additional responsibilities within the fiscal year.

I ask the conferees at this time if they will not recede from their position, which is in disagreement with the Senate, and agree to the Senate amount of appropriations, \$22,500,000.

STATEMENT OF JESS LARSEN BEFORE SENATE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE ON GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BUDGET

Gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before the committee today to discuss the third deficiency appropriation bill, H. R. 5300, as it applies to the surplus-property program. As you know, this bill implements the provisions of Public Law 862, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 7, Eighty-first Congress, by appropriating funds to the Treasury Department for liquidation of the affairs of the War Assets Administration and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for care and handling and necessary expenses relating to the management of real property. Subsequent to the passage of H. R. 5300 by the House of Representatives, Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, was enacted. This law repeals Public Law 862, as amended, abolishes the War Assets Administration, and provides for the transfer of its property, personnel, functions, records, and accounts to the General Services Administration effective July 1, 1949.

We are presenting for the consideration of the committee a budget estimate in the amount of \$22,500,000. This estimate was prepared by the War Assets Administration and represents the funds required in the continued liquidation of its surplus property responsibilities in the fiscal year 1950.

No funds are provided in the estimate to cover costs of additional functions relating to property utilization and disposal, assigned to the General Services Administration by Public Law 152.

I am confident that the transfer to the General Services Administration will permit savings to be made in this estimate, and it is my intent to apply such savings to these additional functions.

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

The estimate of \$22,500,000 requested for fiscal 1950 may be summarized by the following major items of expense shown here in total and by activity:

Personal services	Total	Property management	Disposal	Inventory control and reconciliation	Executive direction
Regular salaries.....	\$6,552,000	\$2,477,000	\$1,875,000	\$1,692,000	\$508,000
Regular salaries, protection and maintenance at site.....	726,000	726,000			
Terminal leave.....	1,095,000	343,000	412,000	281,000	59,000
Subtotal.....	8,373,000	3,546,000	2,287,000	1,973,000	567,000
Aircraft and aircraft parts and components.....	5,954,000	2,404,000	3,550,000		
Protection and maintenance of real property.....	3,296,000	3,296,000			
Taxes.....	1,587,000	1,587,000			
Administrative costs.....	1,530,000	623,000	405,000	391,000	111,000
Plant clearance.....	540,000	540,000			
Miscellaneous contractual disposal costs.....	530,000		530,000		
Other agencies.....	690,000	78,000	612,000		
Total.....	22,500,000	12,074,000	7,384,000	2,364,000	678,000

The \$8,373,000 requested for personal services is based on a continuing reduction in staff as surplus inventories are reduced. During the fiscal year 1950, this reduction will total 61 percent from a beginning employment of 2,550 to only 1,000 on June 30, 1950. Through this reduction in force, there will result a fixed obligation for terminal leave

in the amount of \$1,095,000. Employment of guards, firemen and maintenance crews to be stationed at the site of real property will require an additional \$726,000. The remainder of the personal services estimate amounting to \$6,552,000 will provide for an average force of 1,433 employees for the conduct of the programs herein outlined.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Of the above listed major items of expense to be incurred during fiscal year 1950, a total of \$12,074,000 is necessary for property management activities. Of this total, \$3,546,000 is required for employment of personnel, including terminal leave. This will provide for an average employment of 242 guards, firemen and maintenance crews to be located at real property sites, for the protection of such properties from fire, theft, vandalism, and so forth. It will also provide for an average employment of 557 employees to be engaged in the over-all property management functions. With \$700,000,000 of property under long term leases, property management employees must make inspections, authorize special repairs and improvements, collect rental payments, and adjust or renegotiate leases as required. There are 54 "variable" leases, that is, the amount of rental is based upon a factor such as production, occupancy, use or net sales. In such cases property management employees must maintain close supervision to insure receipt of appropriate rental as well as be responsible for the productive operation of the plants under these leases. In addition, this group of employees will be required to prescribe standards of maintenance, direct crews at site, and to supervise as well as modify and renegotiate interim occupancy permits as necessary. Employees assigned to this activity will also be engaged in collection of interest in the amount of approximately \$6,000,000 covering the interest returns on real property mortgages with balances due in excess of \$190,000,000. This operation will involve periodic inspection of the properties together with collection of regular principal and interest payments.

Contracts for protection and maintenance of real property in inventory and real property maintained for multiple tenancy purposes will cost \$3,296,000. This includes the cost of contracts for protection and maintenance services at surplus facilities, the cost of purchasing and transportation of oil and coal for heating and power, and the cost of utilities in such facilities. Because it is not always economical or feasible to maintain a staff of Civil Service employees covering all of the mechanical trades required in each plant, experience has demonstrated the need for contracts with industrial firms qualified to render these services. It is planned to continue with contractor operations during fiscal year 1950 in a large number of real property facilities, particularly plants containing substantial quantities of production equipment and machine tools.

The cost of property management activities includes \$1,587,000 for payments of sums in lieu of taxes. These funds will pay sums in lieu of taxes of State, county and local jurisdictions on properties declared surplus by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Funds in the amount of \$623,000 are required for administrative costs of the property management program. This will provide for such items as office rent, equipment rental, transportation of things, travel, printing and binding, and supplies.

A total of \$540,000 is required for plant clearance. This represents the net cost of removing personal property such as heavy production machinery and special purpose equipment from real property facilities, in those cases where such personalty is to be disposed of separately. It is anticipated that personal property acquired at a cost of \$50,000,000 will be removed from real property facilities during the fiscal year.

The conduct of the property-management program in the fiscal year 1950 is necessary to protect the capital investment of the Government in the many plants which are in the surplus inventories and to carry out the duties of the Government as a lessor and a

mortgagee. In addition to accomplishing these objectives property-management activities will bring to the Government during fiscal 1950 a gross return of \$36,000,000 in lease income and in interest on mortgages. After deducting the cost of this program of \$12,074,000 the net return to the Government for property-management activities will be approximately \$24,000,000.

DISPOSAL ACTIVITY

As of July 1, 1949, there remained to be finally disposed of \$1,829,000,000 of war-surplus property. The total includes \$1,394,000,000 of real property; \$380,000,000 of aircraft components and parts; \$20,000,000 of aircraft; and \$35,000,000 of agricultural lands and institutional type real property assigned to other disposal agencies. Of the total inventory, \$1,090,000,000 is available for sale and \$739,000,000 is on lease.

Sales and transfers in the fiscal year 1950 are expected to total \$1,058,000,000 at acquisition cost, of which \$472,000,000 will be by sale, and \$586,000,000 by transfer without reimbursement, donation, scrapping, or other disposal action. We will obtain, largely from sales and leases, a gross realization of \$119,000,000 during the year. With operating costs of \$22,500,000, or only 19 percent of our gross return, the net return to the Government will be \$96,500,000 for all operations in fiscal 1950. This represents a net return of 20.2 percent of the acquisition cost of property sold.

Of the above listed major items of expense to be incurred during fiscal year 1950, a total of \$3,222,000 is necessary for disposal activity, exclusive of other agency costs and costs of the aircraft and component program. Of this sum \$2,287,000 is for personal services costs, including terminal leave. This will provide for an average of 401 man-years during fiscal year 1950 to perform all of the functions incident to disposal operations, including disposal planning, appraisal, advertising, sales planning and negotiation, documentation, etc.

Administrative costs will require \$405,000 to provide for such items as office rent, equipment rental, transportation of things, travel, printing and binding, and supplies and materials as necessary for disposal operations.

A total of \$530,000 is incorporated as a major item of expense for miscellaneous contractual disposal costs. It includes \$237,000 for advertising; \$150,000 for brokers' fees in the disposal of real properties; \$72,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Interior in connection with real property disposals in accordance with Public Law 616; and \$71,000 for appraisal and consultant services.

As a result of the disposal action projected for fiscal year 1950, surplus inventories will be reduced to \$771,000,000 by June 30, 1950. This will include \$761,000 of real property; \$9,000,000 of aircraft; and \$1,000,000 of institutional type real property. Of the total inventory of \$771,000,000 remaining on June 30, 1950, \$563,000,000 of such property will be on long-term lease.

AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS PROGRAM

As was indicated under disposal activity, the aircraft inventory will be reduced from \$20,000,000 to \$9,000,000 during fiscal year 1950, and the aircraft components inventory of \$380,000,000 will be totally liquidated.

In connection with the disposal of our inventory of aircraft components, the National Defense Establishment has advised us of the need for an additional \$100,000,000 of such materials for the defense purposes of this country and to meet the potential requirements of the impending foreign military-assistance program. In compliance with this request and based on the determination that it represents the best interests of the

Government, a program has been developed to retain the needed portions of the aircraft components inventory until rescreened by the armed forces and their requirements fulfilled. Meanwhile, as the screening progresses we will continue with the sale of this inventory to commercial buyers and with the disposal by scrap and salvage methods of those items in the inventory which are obsolete and those which are available in long supply.

This matter has been reduced to a joint memorandum of understanding between the War Assets Administration and the National Defense Establishment. Final liquidation of the total inventory is provided for by June 30, 1950.

The cost of carrying out the aircraft components program represents \$5,950,000 and will provide funds to reimburse agents for services rendered to the Government in the in-and-out handling and storage of aircraft components while the withdrawal and scrapping operations are being completed. It provides also for necessary expenses of out-shipment of items withdrawn by the National Military Establishment. In addition, \$4,000 will be required to provide for contractual protection and maintenance of aircraft returned to inventory by lease cancellations pending transfer to the Armed Services.

INVENTORY CONTROL AND RECONCILIATION

This activity comprises the normal function of inventory of property and the records of accounts receivable and reconciliation of inaccuracies in prior inventories together with the records retirement program providing for sorting, classifying, and storage of surplus property records.

Of the total of \$2,364,000 requested, \$1,973,000 will permit an average employment of 364 for the year. The only additional expenses are the normal costs of rents, utilities, travel, communications, etc.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

All of the normal policy, administration, supervision, and planning and budgeting functions of any Government agency are included in this item.

Requirements for personal services total \$567,000 of the total of \$678,000 for this item. This will permit an average employment of 110 for the year. The remaining costs consist of pro rata share of rents and utilities, communication, travel, supplies, etc.

OTHER DISPOSAL AND SERVICE AGENCIES

One of the major items in the budget estimate for the surplus disposal program for fiscal 1950 is the \$690,000 to be transferred to other agencies; \$520,000 of this amount is required for the Farm Credit Administration to permit them to complete during the fiscal year the disposal of the remaining 260,000 acres of agricultural land; \$92,000 is required to reimburse the Office of Education for advice and assistance in the disposal of surplus property to educational institutions; \$18,000 is necessary to cover costs of care and handling and litigation expenses to complete disposal of the Torney General Hospital, Palm Springs, Calif., by December 31, 1949. The remaining \$60,000 is to be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation as directed by Public Law 478, Seventy-ninth Congress, and Public Laws 247 and 841, Eightieth Congress, to provide for maintenance of reclamation projects at Tule Lake, Heart Mountain, and Yuma air base.

SPECIAL REHABILITATION FUND

The appropriation language which has been submitted requests that \$4,000,000 of our \$119,000,000 income from surplus-disposal operations in the fiscal year 1950 be made available for the purpose of protecting the capital investment of surplus plants which are subject to the national security clause

and which constitutes a part of the Nation's system of national defense.

This fund will enable the General Services Administration to meet unforeseen and more or less imminent emergency situations necessitating rehabilitation and repair work in such industrial facilities as may be required for national defense or to protect public or private property from the effects of the operation of these facilities.

I believe that it is consistent with normal business practice to set up such a fund which will enable emergency situations to be met by expenditures out of income. It is possible that no portion of these funds will be used. However, we can reasonably anticipate the need for such work occurring during the year. As an example of the type of work for which the \$4,000,000 may be required, it may be necessary during the year to reline the blast furnace at the Republic Steel Corporation Plant, Cleveland, Ohio. This major repair item will account for approximately \$400,000 of the \$4,000,000 for which authority to expend has been requested. I can outline a few other examples of potential costs which may be necessary to prevent loss of capital investment in national defense plants.

THE BOHN ALUMINUM & BRASS CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

A total of \$263,550 for the renovation and rehabilitation of approximately \$7,500,000 worth of aluminum extrusion tool, machinery, and equipment.

THE SUN SHIPBUILDING CORP., CHESTER, PA.

The expenditure of \$127,000 for the renovation and repair of roofs, the processing of large Gantry cranes with rust inhibitors to arrest deterioration.

THE SCULLIN STEEL (SOUTH PLANT), ST. LOUIS, MO.

The rehabilitation of structural members, roofs, boiler plant, and the application of rust inhibitors to machinery may require the sum of \$180,000.

CONCLUSION

Since the passage of Public Law 152, I have reviewed closely the budget estimate originally prepared by the War Assets Administration and I am convinced that the request for \$22,500,000 plus the authority to expend \$4,000,000 from profits to protect capital investment, is sound and justified. I want to take this opportunity to thank the committee again for the opportunity of discussing this program. With the assistance of the few members of my staff who are present we will attempt to answer any questions you may have or to furnish any further information that may be desired.

Mr. CANNON. I will be glad to answer the gentleman in my own time.

Mr. Speaker, in response to the last inquiry of the gentleman, who has a very comprehensive knowledge of this subject and who has rendered a great service in the formulation of the legislation under discussion, may I say that it is, of course, impossible at this stage of the proceedings to rewrite the conference report. The conference report is now pending and must either be voted up or voted down. It is not subject to amendment. Of course it may be recommitted, a course which is hardly practical in this instance. There is no practical way to revise the bill or the conference report at this time.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there is really no occasion for making any change in this bill. The gentleman is under a misapprehension in one respect. The items to which he devoted the first part of his speech as cataloging, for in-

stance, have little or no relation to this amendment or this appropriation. The provision before us relates to surplus property disposal. The matter which he discusses is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Supply. Ample provision has already been made and funds have been made available to carry on these activities under that Bureau.

The second part of his speech relating to space, and so forth, likewise has nothing to do with this item or this appropriation or this bill. It is under the Public Buildings Administration and, again, in another bill, money has been appropriated, and ample provision has been made in another and prior bill, the independent offices appropriation bill.

May I say also, Mr. Speaker, discussing in general our reduction in the estimate under this Senate amendment, when the representatives of the agency were before us it was evident that they did not have a very definite idea as to what could be accomplished the first year. They are just establishing the activity. It is new and they must establish their routine and get started.

Three months of the fiscal year have already passed. One-fourth of the time is gone. They have only three-fourths of the fiscal year ahead of them. I am inclined to think that under the circumstances we have provided ample funds for the activities financed here. However, if by any chance it should develop, we have made inadequate provision, the Congress will be here in January and you may be certain we will take care of the situation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I appreciate the gentlemen's position as a result of the status of the conference report and appreciate the gentleman's statement. I do not want to contend with him unduly, but I do wish to state that the Public Buildings Administration and the Federal Bureau of Supply are now incorporated in the General Services Administration, with their functions. The necessary funds for them is now incorporated in the appropriation we are considering. But in view of what the gentleman has said, my remarks are pertinent, that if a deficiency does arise in the regular procedure of their offices they will have an opportunity of coming in January, or at a later time for a supplemental appropriation, establishing that need before the committee.

I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the gentleman is doubtless aware that the first two items were fully appropriated for, both the Bureau of Federal Supply and the Public Buildings Administration, in the independent offices appropriation bill, passed by both Houses some time ago and which has gone to the President and has been signed, and is now in force.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I merely wish to ask the question whether or not we are con-

curring with the Senate in the purchase of a building for a post office in the city of Omaha, in Nebraska?

Mr. CANNON. We have made full provision for the post office building site at Omaha.

Mr. STEFAN. Is that for the building, or merely the land?

Mr. CANNON. It is for the purpose of the site.

Mr. STEFAN. How much was that?

Mr. CANNON. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars; I have forgotten the amount originally appropriated; but after the amount was included in the bill it was found that the value of the land had enhanced and also that there was the need for additional space, and the amount appropriated was insufficient. We appropriated at this time the full amount requested to take care of the enhanced cost of the original site and the additional space required.

Mr. STEFAN. In other words there is a sufficient amount of money to purchase the land?

Mr. CANNON. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. And there is the authorization for the construction of a new building?

Mr. CANNON. Money for construction must come later.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3734) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of October 4, 1949.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is one of the important bills in the annual Federal budget. It provides necessary, essential, and indispensable service in river and harbor improvement and flood control, and this year I think is especially responsive to the needs of the Government and the country in that respect.

The bill should be passed and I urge its enactment. But it carries items of such flagrant character that I cannot subscribe to them either in the bill or the report.

As the bill passed the House and was messaged to the Senate last March, it was generally acceptable. Some items may have been subject to criticism but on the whole it was a good bill and was

from a gentleman by the name of Dickinson, who is connected with the American Mining Congress, in which he opposed both these amendments. I have not had the benefit of talking with Mr. Dickinson at all; the point the Senator makes about "approximate average" I conceive might be strongly fortified by reason; but it appears to me the reasoning of the Senator is not applicable with the same force to the insertion of the word "materially" before the word "depressed."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Since the Senator says "with the same force," he impliedly recognizes that there is some force in the statement, and I hope he will accept it. I had the same message from Mr. Dickinson, and while I sympathize completely with the point of view he expresses, I believe that he is raising a fear which will not be realized. I believe it is very much more important to the mining industry, which Mr. Dickinson so ably represents, that we have this bill enacted into law, than it is that we weigh feathers with respect to certain words.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, would the Senator deem it wise to pursue his amendment, namely, the addition of the words "approximate average," in line 9, but to abandon that portion of the amendment which would insert the word "materially" in line 10? I can see the Senator's point in regard to the insertion of the words "approximate average," but I confess it appears to me that the word "materially" would, if it be introduced, permit the administrator to sell the minerals in such quantities as would depress the market, and I do not know who would determine what would be a material depression. I think it of some force and importance that the quantity should not be such as to depress the market in the slightest. Therefore I ask the Senator whether he would be willing, while advocating and securing, if possible, the adoption of the amendment in line 9, to waive his advocacy of the amendment in line 10 introducing the word "materially."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Before I answer the Senator permit me to yield to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], who participated in the discussion in the committee respecting all these amendments.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like most respectfully to say to the Senator from Missouri that if the word "materially" is left out, the ores and minerals which the Government may have accumulated can never be sold, because their sale would have a depressing effect on the market. So the committee placed the word "materially" in the amendment in order that the Government may protect itself and get rid of its stocks at a time it believes to be appropriate, so long as such sale does not materially depress the market. We gave considerable thought to the words "materially" and "substantially"; we considered the use of about six words to overcome what is in the Senator's mind, but the end conclusion was that if the word "depress" remained by itself, any sale would have a price-depressing effect.

Of course, we did not mean that, because if we did, the Government could not ever get rid of the surpluses that might be accumulated. We experimented with all possible words.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I agree with everything the Senator from Colorado has said. We were fearful that this language might be so interpreted as to constitute a mandate to freeze purchases. It was not the intention of the committee to require the Government to provide storage for quantities which might be purchased which in turn would require expenditure of funds for that purpose. That was one of the points raised by Mr. Larson of the General Services Administration.

I feel, as the Senator from Colorado has so well expressed it, that the abandonment of this amendment now would not be in the interest of preventing what we have heard called here a subsidy program. These materials are valuable. There is no need of fearing that there is a depression around every corner. I believe confidently that we can operate the economy of the United States on a stable basis, and therefore I feel that the production from these mines should be such as to go into commerce when it can go into commerce without loss to the Government, and that we should not erect, by language in the bill, possible obstacles to its free flow.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEAHY in the chair). Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The insertion of the word "materially" comes in the amendment presented by the Senator on the 19th of September; does it not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It does.

Mr. DONNELL. The committee itself had, during the period from June 17 to August 25, considered the bill and reported it without the word "materially" in it. That is correct; is it not?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. May I inquire of the Senator what caused the subject to be brought to the attention of the committee and caused the committee to think it was important to add the word "materially" in line 10.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The letter from the General Services Administration, from Mr. Jess Larson, the Administrator of that agency, and our conversations with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. DONNELL. Although the amendment is submitted by the Senator from Wyoming as being from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I assume that the amendment does have the support of the entire committee. Is that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It does.

Mr. DONNELL. Only the name of the Senator is mentioned, though, as I indicated, it does come from the committee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator had before him the RECORD of September 19 he would see that the chairman of the committee offered these amendments as committee amendments, and they are being so presented from the desk.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Can the Senator direct me to the expressions of opinion on this legislation by the Bureau of the Budget? I have been looking through these galley proofs and I do not seem to be able to find them.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will hand the Senator a copy of the report, which is available to all Members of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Is that all there is on the subject from the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would not say that that is all there is, but I will say to the Senator expressly that the bill as it is now being presented by the chairman of the committee has the full support of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. LODGE. I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that I have been reading the committee report, but I had understood there was another communication from the Bureau of the Budget which was not included in the report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is in the record, I have no doubt, the original report on the original bill to which I alluded in response to the Senator sometime ago.

The history of the legislation is this: A mine subsidy bill was passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress but was vetoed. In the Eightieth Congress a similar bill was recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but it failed of passage on the closing night of the session a year ago in June or July.

At the beginning of the present Congress several bills on this subject were introduced. One was introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. On the House side a bill was introduced by the able Representative from California [Mr. ENGLE]. There were other bills. I do not remember them all.

The Committee on Public Lands of the House endorsed the Engle bill, but it did not have the support of the Bureau of the Budget and did not have the support of the Executive. It was a bill which was headed for another veto.

The Senator from Wyoming then, after consultation with the Bureau of Mines, introduced a measure which was intended to eliminate the pitfalls which had wrecked the previous legislation. When that bill was subjected to scrutiny by the Bureau of the Budget, by the Department of the Interior, by the General Services Administration, and by the committee, after the hearing, and after we had had general conferences again, we struck out the entire original bill, and reported this new bill which, as amended, has the complete support of the Bureau of the Budget.

The objection to the original bill was, in brief, that it was a subsidy bill—I do not say that it was, understand, but that was the criticism—which might require

the Government to support marginal mines which were not capable of producing ore that would be of benefit to our economy or to our war potential.

The pending bill avoids that pitfall altogether, because it provides for administration under the direction of the Munitions Board and the Secretary of the Interior, and its purposes are directed toward the exploration for new deposits and the conservation of existing known deposits, so that they may not be lost to the country through preventable disaster.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I have already introduced into the RECORD a letter from the president of the St. Joseph Lead Co. I think in fairness, if the Senator will permit, I should like to introduce at this time into the RECORD two letters which are favorable to the bill. I assume the Senator would have no objection to that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No objection at all.

Mr. DONNELL. One is from John Clark, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, addressed to myself, dated September 15, 1949, attached to which is a resolution adopted by the forty-fifth convention of that organization on September 12, in support of Senate bill 2105.

I invite attention to the fact that Mr. Clark has this to say in his letter with reference to the resolution I have mentioned in support of Senate bill 2105:

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE,
MILL, AND SMELTER WORKERS,
Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1949.
Senator FORREST C. DONNELL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR DONNELL: The forty-fifth national convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers on September 12 adopted the enclosed resolution in support of S. 2105.

Passage of this bill before the present session of Congress ends is of the utmost urgency if the jobs of thousands of workers in the nonferrous metal mining, smelting, and fabricating industry are to be protected.

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, 4,000 copper miners face immediate loss of their jobs if the provisions of S. 2105 are not put into effect. Five thousand jobs in the tri-State area of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, and thousands in Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and other States, are also at stake. The total comes to over 20,000.

On behalf of the membership of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, I urge that you exert your influence to secure a place for this bill on the Senate program before adjournment.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN CLARK, President.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the resolution to which I referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON S. 2105

S. 2105, jointly introduced by Senators O'MAHONEY, HAYDEN, MCFARLAND, and MALONE, now before the Senate, would, among

other things, provide a means for preventing the shut-down of mines under circumstances which would make it impossible for those mines to be opened again; and

Such action would enable us to conserve valuable and limited mineral resources which would otherwise be irretrievably lost; and

Would further immediately enable marginal mines in such areas as upper Michigan, tri-State, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana, either to resume or continue operations, therefore preventing loss of jobs for some 15,000 to 20,000 workers in our industry. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this forty-fifth convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers endorse S. 2105 and urge that all locals immediately wire their Senators urging that they support this bill and press for its passage at this session of Congress.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the second letter to which I refer is dated September 16, 1949, and is from Mr. Howard I. Young, who writes upon the stationery of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., 1600 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis, Mo., of which company Mr. Young is president, although he signs it simply "H. I. Young." The letter is as follows:

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., September 16, 1949.
The Honorable FORREST C. DONNELL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand S. 2105 is reported out of the committee but has not yet been placed on the Senate calendar for consideration.

I have carefully studied this bill. It is not an ideal one by any stretch of the imagination. However, it is my judgment that it is a constructive measure and one that is needed by the mining industry to further the development of our natural resources (mineral).

As you know, I have always been and still am opposed to subsidies. I have, however, been in favor of Government assistance in the development of our natural resources and in the proper conservation of those critical minerals that are in scarce supply.

I think S. 2105, properly administered, will be a constructive one for the industry and for our national defense. I urge that you support it if it comes before the Senate for consideration.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

H. I. YOUNG.

I may add that Mr. Young has been, and I assume still is—certainly I think he was until a few days ago—president of the American Mining Congress, although he does not sign the letter in that capacity. However, I cite that fact as indicating his standing in the mining industry.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2514) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to homestead entrymen, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4381) to provide cumulative sick

and emergency leave with pay for teachers and attendance officers in the employ of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 86) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. REES were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3838) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 17, 20, 38, 46, 47, 50, 63, 66, 83, 108, 109, 125, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 144, 148, 156, 162, 164, 166, 172, 174, and 189 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 64, 67, 80, 115, 119, 135, and 167 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, and 37 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 19 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 377) for the relief of Ernest J. Jenkins, and it was signed by the Vice President.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], chairman of the Appropriations Committee, tells me that he has ready for submission a conference report on an appropriation bill which is of great importance to all of us. I am happy to yield to him.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

5300) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 25, 31, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 38, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 7 of said amendment strike out "S. 2072" and insert the following: "SEC. 2072"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$340,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$190,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert: ", of which \$15,000 shall be available for payment of accrued annual leave only"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, and 27.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee if this is a unanimous report by the conferees on both sides?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask what was the action on amendments 23 and

24? Was there any change made by the House in those two amendments?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House receded on both.

Mr. GURNEY. And that is the way the report is presented to the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the way it is presented to the Senate.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator. Mr. MAGNUSON subsequently said:

Mr. President, I understand that the conference report on House bill 5300, the third deficiency bill, has been agreed to. At the time I was preparing an explanation of one of the provisions in the bill relating to the Maritime Commission and the handling of consumable stores. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately before the adoption of the conference report an explanation of the consumable stores item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RE: H. R. 5300

The conferees report on the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, reinstates the House provision with respect to the handling of consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items on vessels chartered from the Maritime Commission and redelivered to that agency upon termination of the charter.

The House language provides that such items shall not be accepted nor paid for by the Commission. The effect of this provision will be that the charterer will be required to remove such items from the vessel before redelivery and use his best judgment as to the proper disposition thereof. Obviously, the removal and disposition of the items will entail some expense and possibly losses to the charterer. It is my understanding that such expense or loss should probably be treated as a redelivery expense of the charterer which must be taken into account in the adjustments for charter hire or additional charter hire under the terms of the charter. Obviously, it would be inequitable for the Government to require that these expenses or losses should be excluded in making the voyage accounting adjustments. I assume that the provision has been retained in the bill because the conferees understood that such adjustments would be permissible, thus avoiding, at least in substantial part, the various objections to the provision which have been raised by ship operators, particularly the smaller operators, who are not in a position to reuse surplus stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items on the other vessels operated by them.

I understand that a number of the operators have committed themselves to keep their vessels under charter for 6 months in the case of berth operators and 4 months in the case of tramp operators, in reliance upon the assurances in the reports of the committees of the House and Senate in extending the Ship Sales Act until July 1, 1950. The change in the law casting upon the charterers a substantial additional burden for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items obviously constitutes a fundamental and basic change in the charter arrangement, and it may be that, under these circumstances, the Maritime Commission, upon request of the charterers, may be in a position to legally relieve the charterers of their 4- and 6-month commitments and permit prompt redelivery on the basis of the contractual obligations existing on June 30, 1949. This may be particularly true in the case of vessels that will have been redelivered to the Commission between

June 30, 1949, and the date of enactment of this legislation, or within a relatively short time thereafter.

In any event, it is my belief, based on the legislative history of the above-mentioned acts, that it is the intent of Congress to provide that the law relating to consumable store, bunkers, and slop-chest items is to be applied prospectively only.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5300, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

October 6, 1949.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, and 37 to the bill (H. R. 5300) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "September" and insert in lieu thereof "October."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 22 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$22,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,500,000"; and in line 37 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, one amendment was simply a change in date. The other related to an appropriation of \$22,500,000 in the Senate version. The conferees agreed on \$12,500,000. Also, the Senate had voted to appropriate from the disposal of surplus property \$4,000,000. In conference it was agreed that it should be \$2,000,000.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 19.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

~~AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT RELATING TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF~~

~~The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 86) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.~~

~~Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the~~

House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. LANGER conferees on the part of the Senate.

STRATEGIC ORES, METALS, AND MINERALS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2105) to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals, and for other purposes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was very much interested in the questions asked by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHEERY] with relation to possible duplication as between this bill and the Stockpiling Act. I obtained a copy of the Stockpiling Act, which is Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 590, second session, S. 752. In the policy stated in that act these words are used: "to encourage the conservation and development of sources of these materials within the United States," these materials being certain strategic and critical materials, "to supply the industrial, military, and naval needs."

I cannot see why those words do not duplicate to a large extent the purposes of this bill. In other words, why is not the Senator from Nebraska correct in saying that there is duplication of what may now be done by the Munitions Board if it sees fit?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The reason is this: If the Senator will read further in section 3 of Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, he will see that the instruction and authority there are to make purchases of strategic and critical materials. In the pending bill the activity is not confined to purchases. It includes also aid in bearing a part of the cost of the exploration.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Could not the Munitions Board, under this act, encourage conservation and development, and stimulate exploration?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Any purchases would do so. However, let me say to the Senator, as was so ably said by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], that in my judgment it would be unfortunate to have the direction of the domestic mineral policy, or, in fact, any domestic policy, under the control of the Military Establishment. The purpose here is wholly independent and has relation to peaceful objectives. It is incidental that the metals to be developed, the ores to be uncovered, and the minerals to be mined and purchased have a war potential. They are strategic and critical materials in some instances, but they are primarily a part of the industrial potential.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then the bill must stand on its own feet as a peacetime measure, rather than an emergency measure.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. When it is argued that the bill must be passed now because of the emergency and the need of stock piling, that is incidental to its purpose, which is peaceful.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have so stated. This is not primarily a stock-piling bill. This is primarily a measure designed to conserve the resources which we have and see if we cannot find some more.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The immediate emergency consists of the fact that our mining communities are stricken, and out of business. Our mines are closed, and we are trying to restore them to health.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I desire the floor in my own right.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator desist until the committee amendments can be disposed of?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall defer to the wish of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The amendments in lines 9 and 10, on page 14, have not yet been acted upon, have they?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, they have not.

Mr. DONNELL. In view of the fact that so great an organization as the American Mining Congress, through its representative, Mr. Dickinson, is apprehensive, as I understand, over the insertion of the word "materially", in line 10, on page 14, I should like to ask the Senator this question: Considering the statements which have been made thus far on the floor of the Senate, does the Senator think the language as it now appears in that line of the bill is sufficient? It provides, in effect, that the Administrator shall sell such materials in the open market, and "only in such quantities as will not depress the market."

I take it that any sale at least theoretically tends to decrease the price, and any purchase tends to increase the price. But in every transaction of sale and purchase, there is both an element of depression and element to the contrary.

Is not the fair meaning of the committee amendment as it now stands, on page 14, in lines 10 and 11, in connection with the words "depress the market," along the line that a depression of the market is a great, unreasonable, unusual diminution of prices, rather than a slight change which one sale might effect; and is it not also true that to insert the word "materially" before the word "depress", at that point, raises, first, the question of who will determine whether it is material; and, in the second place, the meaning of "materially"? Who can tell whether it is a material depression?

Would it not simplify the matter to leave the language as it now is? Would not that cover the point the Senator has in mind, because the word "depress" certainly does not mean simply the result which might flow from the sale of a normal quantity of a commodity.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This amendment to the committee amendment was unanimously agreed to by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It has the

support of all the executive agencies concerned. I do not think it is open to the interpretation which has been placed upon it by Mr. Dickinson. I feel that I am individually committed to the amendment as it stands, for the reasons which have already been fully stated by the Senator from Colorado and myself.

So I hope the Senator from Missouri will not press any opposition to this committee amendment.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I shall not ask for a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment, but I should like to have an opportunity provided for each Member of the Senate to be recorded; and in that connection, I should like to record myself, at this moment, in opposition to the amendment on page 14, in line 10, where it is proposed to insert the word "materially" before the word "depress."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the pending amendment is on page 14, in line 9, of the committee amendment. There is no objection to it, and I hope it will be agreed to. It provides that in the committee amendment on page 14, in line 9, before the word "price," the words "approximate average" be inserted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment which has just been stated to the committee amendment on page 14, in line 9.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 14, in line 10, after the words "as will not," it is proposed to insert the word "materially."

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I object to having the amendment agreed to by unanimous consent. I ask that the question of agreeing to the amendment be put.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment on page 14, in line 10, which has just been stated. [Putting the question.]

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that a vote "no" was cast by myself. There may have been other Senators who voted "no," but at least I voted "no." [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri should not speak so loudly as to drown out the voices of his colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 15, in line 22, after the word "including," it is proposed to insert the word "undeveloped."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment to the committee amendment was, on page 16, in line 13, after the word "ores" to insert the word "primarily."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

[PUBLIC LAW 343—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 662—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5300]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Effective July 1, 1949, the basic salary of the research assistant to the majority leader authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 158, agreed to December 9, 1941, hereby is increased from \$6,000 to \$7,320 per annum.

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1949, \$152,108.

Folding documents: For an additional amount for folding speeches and pamphlets at a basic rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, fiscal year 1949, \$2,500.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$200 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$19,400, to remain available until December 31, 1949.

Joint Committee on Printing: For an additional amount for the Joint Committee on Printing for travel and subsistence expenses at rates provided by law for Senate committees, fiscal year 1950, \$4,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For an additional amount for clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, for the fiscal year 1950, \$2,022,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for stationery, first session, Eighty-first Congress, including an additional stationery allowance of \$200 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, \$88,100, to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to reimburse the government of the District of Columbia for the salary of one Metropolitan policeman assigned to the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, fiscal year 1950, \$3,754.51.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950, \$21,890.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the Rules for Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to title 28, United States Code, Sec. 2072, including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including such per diem allowance in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

For expenses necessary to continue assistance to the Republic of Korea during the period July 1 to October 15, 1949, at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, pending the enactment of legislation outlining the terms and conditions under which further assistance is to be rendered, \$30,000,000, of which not to exceed \$375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated pursuant to the joint resolution of June 30, 1949 (Public Law 154), as amended by the joint resolution of August 1, 1949 (Public Law 196), for assistance to the Republic of Korea, shall be charged to this appropriation.

CARE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY ABROAD

Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the unobligated balance on June 30, 1949, of funds appropriated under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and allocated to the Department of the Army, shall remain available to said Department until December 31, 1949, for expenses necessary for the care and handling of surplus property located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto

Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments: *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of the amount herein continued available shall be used exclusively for the care and handling of surplus property located in the United States but disposed of to foreign governments.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

Administrative expenses: For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1950 of activities under an Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

Obligations: Not to exceed \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated or continued available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31), as amended, shall remain available for expenditure until June 30, 1950, for payment of claims, received prior to December 31, 1949, under a patent interchange agreement executed pursuant to said Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, fiscal year 1949, to remain available until June 30, 1950, \$50,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursements, United States Treasury: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available from and including April 14, 1949. All obligations incurred during the period between April 14, 1949, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); \$2,700,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses, fiscal year 1950, of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and rent in the District of Columbia, \$25,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$50,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and
Employment Service Administration

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1950 for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration," \$25,000,000; the limitation of \$675,000 under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1950, for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and so forth, is hereby repealed; and the first proviso under said head is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That in addition to this appropriation, the sum of \$8,000,000 is hereby made available to be used to the extent that the Federal Security Administrator, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from change in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid and salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments:".

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Employment Security

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950", \$340,000; and appropriations under this head shall be available for the temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program and shall be available for cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The first proviso under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1950, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That of the amount herein made available for expenditure, not more than \$50,000 may be expended without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), for alterations, repairs, and improvements to the buildings occupied by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore, Maryland, and vicinity, of which amount not more than \$15,000 shall be available for alterations, repairs, and equipment for an employee cafeteria or cafeterias, and the total amount made available in this proviso, except such

part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, General Services Administration, for such purposes”.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Site for public building at Omaha, Nebraska: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for a public building at Omaha, Nebraska, as authorized by the Acts of March 25, 1948 (Public Laws 455, 456, and 457), \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), relating to excess and surplus property, including personal services in the District of Columbia; allocations to Government agencies for services rendered in connection with care and handling or disposal of property declared surplus prior to July 1, 1948; not to exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$14,000 for a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; acquisition of real property and interests therein, necessary in connection with care and handling or disposal of property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of taxes accruing against real property declared surplus by Government corporations; appraisers at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and advances of funds to cashiers and collection officials, upon furnishing bond; fiscal year 1950, \$12,500,000: *Provided*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the proceeds of the disposal of surplus property subject to a “national security clause” as defined in the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451), or as imposed pursuant to the Act of August 5, 1947 (10 U. S. C. 1270, 34 U. S. C. 522 (a)), or deductions from proceeds otherwise collectible as a result of the disposal of such property, shall be available for such costs of renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, improvement, and repair of industrial facilities as may be contracted for during the fiscal year 1950 if required for purposes of national defense or for the

protection of the public or of private property from the effects of the operation of such facilities: *Provided further*, That appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 shall remain available for expenditure during fiscal year 1950 for obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1947 in respect to industry agents' contracts: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$762,000 of the appropriations to the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1949 shall remain available for accumulated or accrued leave paid after June 30, 1949, to employees of the War Assets Administration separated or furloughed on or before that date: *Provided further*, That the appropriation and authority with respect to the appropriation in this paragraph shall be available from and including July 1, 1949, for the purposes provided in such appropriation and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", fiscal year 1950, \$75,000.

Alaska Housing

For purchase of obligations of the Alaska Housing Authority, as authorized by section 3 of the Alaska Housing Act (Public Law 52, approved April 23, 1949), fiscal year 1950, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 880), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), fiscal year 1950, \$150,000. The time for filing claims under the Act of July 2, 1948, is hereby extended to April 2, 1950.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672);

and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$8,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$207,700; and the amount made available under this head in the National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1950, exclusively for compensation and expenses of referees, is increased from "\$93,800" to "\$170,300".

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

For expenses (other than administrative expenses) necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), fiscal year 1950, \$4,036,570: *Provided*, That receipts from such functions during the fiscal year 1950 shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Funds heretofore appropriated for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans" are hereby continued available until June 30, 1950.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1950 for the War Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advances

or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$300,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (e), 6 (b), and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Federal Security Administrator or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Salaries and Expenses

Inspection and quarantine

For an additional amount for "Inspection and quarantine, 1950," \$60,000.

Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for amounts transferred and expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1949 under this head, pursuant to authority in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, \$34,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

Citrus blackfly

For investigations of the citrus blackfly, during the fiscal year 1950, including cooperative tests of methods for its control in Mexico and cooperation with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in connection with the suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of spread of this pest, \$190,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

LIQUIDATION OF WAR AGENCIES TRANSFERRED TO COMMERCE

For expenses necessary for the liquidation, in the fiscal year 1950, of the Foreign Economic Administration, Civilian Production Admin-

istration, Office of Price Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$30,000, of which \$15,000 shall be available for payment of accrued annual leave only.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out, until September 30, 1949, the provisions of section 2 of the Act of December 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 945), relating to voluntary agreements, as extended by the Act of February 9, 1949 (Public Law 6), including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$60,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950, shall be available for expenses necessary in connection with facilities on the Islands of Wake, Canton, and Midway, as authorized by section 10 of the International Aviation Facilities Act of June 16, 1948 (Public Law 647).

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$268,807, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Bellingham Airport, County of Whatcom, Washington, \$108,876; Stinson Field Municipal Airport, San Antonio, Texas, \$49,556; Aransas County Airport, County of Aransas, Texas, \$21,268; Douglas-Tahoe Airport, County of Douglas, Nevada, \$7,780; Bates Field-Mobile Municipal Airport, Mobile, Alabama, \$44,855; Corvallis Airport, Corvallis, Oregon, \$36,472: *Provided*, That for the purposes of section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, the date of enactment hereof shall be considered as the date of termination of war as contemplated by such section.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses", \$25,000.

For an additional amount for "Fees of witnesses, 1950," \$382,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

For payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$679,854.44.

GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

After the date of enactment hereof, any claim (not in excess of \$500), settled for payment by the Comptroller General, for fees, storage, or other items of expense, related to litigation, which is beyond the control of the Department may be paid out of the appropriation currently available for such purpose at the time of settlement of such claim.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

REVISION OF CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1950, to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumers' Price Index, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service and classification laws and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with such revision when specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$1,126,000, of which \$126,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the fiscal year 1950.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood Control, General

For the completion of interior drainage facilities at Mandan, North Dakota, as a part of the local flood protection project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session), fiscal year 1950, \$76,000, to remain available until expended.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service", \$1,000,000.

Salaries, Railway Mail Service

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Salaries, railway mail service," \$225,000, to be derived by transfer of funds appropriated for personal services at field headquarters in the appropriation "Domestic air mail service" for the fiscal year 1950; and the super-

visory personnel of the railway mail service may be increased by fifteen additional assistant general superintendents and fifteen district superintendents at large.

Electric Car Service

For an additional amount for "Electric car service", \$59,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Special delivery service" for the fiscal year 1949.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric car service", \$97,200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

Foreign Air Mail Transportation

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$1,101,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation" for said fiscal year.

Domestic Air Mail Service

For an additional amount for "Domestic air mail service", \$16,100,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Domestic air mail service," \$3,201,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The amount made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, for the Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, is increased from "\$1,200" to "\$2,000"; and the amount made available under said head for the Inter-American Coffee Board is decreased from "\$4,203" to "\$3,403".

Not to exceed \$1,595,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, for the "International Civil Aviation Organization" shall remain available until June 30, 1950.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount during the fiscal year 1950 for "International information and educational activities," \$1,800,000; and the limitation under this head on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased by \$312,250.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

For an additional amount for "Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1950", \$4,000,000.

PERSONAL OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

For an additional amount for personal property damage claims, \$40,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$175,000: *Provided*, That appropriations under this head shall be available for reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks and branches for expenses incident to deposit of taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the same manner as heretofore provided in connection with deposit of taxes under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

Division of Disbursement

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1950", \$637,900.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, 1950", \$97,500.

TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS,
AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 96, and House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-first Congress, \$7,664,035.07, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved October 10, 1949.

